Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1819. [NUMBER 1529

Notice.

ON Sunday Morning next the 26th instant, a Sermon will be Preached at *St. Thomas's Church* by the Revd. Archdeacon BARNES, for the benefit of the Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge.

VESTRY ROOM. 22d Sept. 1819.

By CLOTWORTHY UPTON, Esq. Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy, &c. &c. &c. Trincomalie.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF of His Majesty's Navy in the Indian Seas, having thought fit to appoint Mr. SAMUEL. S. CURGENVEN, Agent for the Victualling Contingencies of His Majesty's Navy; Agent for the Royal Navy Hospital and in charge of the Cooperage at this Port, in the room of Mr. H. HOLMAN, whom he has thought fit to remove.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, in order that Mr. SAMUEL. S. CURGENVEN may be accredited accordingly.

Given under my hand at His Majesty's Navy Yard, Trincomalie, 21st August 1819.

C. UPTON.
COMMISSIONER.

AN Advertisement having appeared some time since, for the next of kin to ——————, BEVERIDGE Esq. who died in India many years ago, possessed of considerable property—

It is requested that any Person who can give information upon the Subject referred to, will communicate the same to Messrs. JOHN SMALL & Co. Calcutta, or Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. here.

Bombay, 16th September 1819.

For Calcutta,

TO SAIL

On or abont the 1st Proximo,

THE SHIP

ANN.

FOR Freight apply to Capt. ROBERT DICKIE, or POPE, HAMILTON, and Co.

Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

FOR ENGLAND.

THE

ALBINIA

Thos. Lynn Commander,

WILL sail on or before the 10th of October next, and intends touching on the Malabar Coast and possibly Ceylon, to complete her Cargo. For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS ROBSON Surgeon, of the said Ship, at his residence opposite the Bombay Tavern. Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This day, and To-morrow.

BUGGY Harness, and Hunting Saddles, some Articles of Plate, and Plated Ware, Silk Handkerchiefs, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Cheltenham Salts, Magnesia, Fumigating Pastiles, Europe Gentlemen's and Childrens Hats, a few Articles of Jewellery, an Azimuth Compass, several good Charts, Furniture, Cooking Utensils &c. &c. &c.

An excellent batch of Port Wine, Red Lisbon, Cape Wine, Madeira, Gin and Brandy.

At 12 o'clock precisely will be put up two Shigram Po's, a Bengal Buggy, and two Saddle Horses.

Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

HAS FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

For Ready Money,

A Quantity of Vin de Grave of superior quality per doz. Rs. 18
French Liqeurs per doz. 24
Musters delivered on Application.

ALSO.

Bengal Tongues 3 doz. in kegs Rs. 45
Bengal Humps 2 doz. do. 45
A Pair of Horses for a Carriage. 800
Two Excellent Double Barrell Fowling Pieces. 350

Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

EARLY IN OCTORER

AT BELVEDERE HOUSE

MAZAGON,

THE ENTIRE

Household Furniture,

PLATE, &c,

THE PROPERTY OF

Gen. Sir W. G. Keir,

CONSISTING OF

A VERY Superb Dinner set of Plated Dishes and Covers, Plate, China and Glass Ware; Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds, Bedding &c. Particulars will be published prior to the time of sale. There are likewise several Saddle Horses, some of which are calculated for the Turf.

Bombay, 22d September 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday 29th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

At the Court House,

THE Entire Household Furniture, Plate, China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Twelve Pipes of very Superior old London Particular Madeira; some Ten years in India, one quarter Pipe of Malmsey Wine, a quantity of Excellent Wines, Spirits, and Beer in Bottle, a valuable Library of Law and other Books, a Chariot with Horses and Harness Complete, a Shigram Po, with Horse and Harness, a Handsome and Serviceable Coach, with a set of Brass Mounted Harness, a Saddle, Horse, with Saddle and Bridle, the Property of the late SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, particulars will appear in future Advertisements, & Printed Catalogues, will be distributed Prior to the day of Sale, the whole of the Books will be Sold on Saturday the 2d of October.

Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee.

HAVE for Private sale, the Frame work Timber, and other Materials for Building a Bungalow, of two Rooms, the one about 30 feet Square, and the other Twenty, with a Verandah of 5 feet, wide round the latter. Well calculated for the Esplanade.

Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

For Sale.

AT MR. JACOB EYOOB'S, in Nesbit Lane, near the Office of MAHOMED ALLY KHAWN, and opposite to the Post Office.

Some Casks of Genuine Swedish Tar, per Cask. Rs. } 32 0 00

Rose Utter in Cut and gilt phials at 6, 15, and 40 Rs. each.

Bombay, 21st September 1819.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Power of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Corps and Detachments be held in readiness for embarkation on foreign service, viz.

One Company of European Artillery, and Lascars complete.

His Majesty's 47th Regt.

His Majesty's 65th Ditto.

1st Batt. 2d Regt. Native Infantry.

1st ditto 3d ditto ditto.

The Flank Companies of the 2d Battalion 4th Regt. and of the 1st or Marine Batt. 11th Regt. to be completed to 100 rank and file each.

One Company of Pioneers.

The Commanding officer of the forces, will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for bringing the Flank Companies of the 2d 4th and of the Marine Battalion to the Presidency; and also the Head Quarters and sick of the 1st Batt. 3d Regt. from Pallee, leaving a small detail at that place, until the arrival of the Corps intended for its relief.

The several Corps and Detachments now at Bombay are to be immediately relieved from Garrison duty, and formed into a separate force, to be joined by the Flank Companies, and the 1st 3d on their arrival at the Presidency.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the Command of this force on Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T.

The following officers are appointed to the staff under the Major General's orders.

Major E. G. Stannus, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain D. Wilson, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Captain G. F. Sadlier, His Majesty's 47th Regiment, at present employed on a special duty in the Persian Gulf, to be Interpreter.

Captain Edmund Hardy, of the Battalion of Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance Stores.

Captain Edward Frederick, Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant William Henderson, of the European Regiment, Paymester.

The following further appointments are made consequent to the above arrangement.

Captain Charles Whitehill, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General to the Guicowar Subsidiary force, and Captain T. G. Stewart, as Assistant Quarterf Master General in Kandeish, during the absence of Major Stannus and Captain D. Wilson, from their respective stations.

The Sub-Assistant Commissary General will take charge of the Commissariat duties in the Northern Division of Guzerat during Captain Frederick's absence.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy, is placed at the disposal of the Commanding officer of the forces without prejudice to his command of the Southern Division of Guzerat; the duties of which will in the mean time be conducted by the senior officer in the Division.

14*th September* 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. P. D. Ottey, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to that Battalion, vice Blackall, promoted to a company.—Date of Appointment, 1st September 1819.

15*th September* 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon Jukes to be Superintending Surgeon, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Macneil to be Deputy Medical Store Keeper, with the force assembled for foreign Service under the Command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir.

Assistant Surgeon Bell, who stands appointed to the Residency of Bagdad, is directed to accompany the Expedition to the Persian Guif, under such orders as he may receive from the Commanding officer of the forces, and on the termination of that service will proceed to join his station without returning to the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Down who stands appointed to the Residency at Bushire is directed to proceed to join his station by the earliest opportunity.

Lieut. Remon, the executive Engineer at Kaira, and Lieut. Price, the executive Engineer at Baroda, are relieved from their present duties, and placed at the disposal of the Commanding officer of the forces, in order to accompany the expedition.

The Office of Executive Engineer in the Southern Koncan becoming vacant by the return to Europe of Ensign Waddington, Ensign T. B. Jervis, is appointed to that situation.

The Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieut. Col. Milnes, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, to resign his command of the troops in Kutch in order to accompany his Regiment proceeding on foreign service.

16*th September* 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Surgeon Eckford's resignation of the situation of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th August, 1819.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE MOST NOBLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

17*th Light Dragoons.*

Arthur Dalzell, Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice Wm. Marriott, promoted in the 67th Foot—18th July, 1819.

65*th Foot.*

Ensign Joseph Mulkern to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice E. Thomson, deceased—15th July, 1819.

William Fitzmaurice, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Joseph Mulkern, promoted—ditto.

67*th Foot.*

Cornet William Marriott from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Wm. Jones, deceased—18th July, 1819.

N. B. The following Appointment is cancelled.

53*d Foot.*

Wm. Hislop, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. Despard, promoted—30th January, 1819.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON,
Col. A. G.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 14th. A. W. Riddell, S. E. M. F. F. from Mhow.

Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Alexander Henderson, from Ahmednugger.

Do. do. Lieut. J. Scott 1st | 5th Regt. from do.

Do. 15th, Lieut. G. G. Shaw, 17th Dragoons, from Bengal.

Do. do. Surgeon Currie, Madras Establishment.

Do. do. Captain J. Sherriff, Auxiliary Horse, from Kandeish.

Do. 16th, Captain E. Jones 1st | 3d from Koncan.

Do. do. W. V. Hewitt 1st | 3d from do.

Do. do. Lieut. C. Mathison 1st | 3d from do.

Do. do. Doctor J. Dow 1st | 3d from do.

Do. 17th, Capt. Knight 2d | 4th from Bheundy.

Do. do. Lieut. Robertson 2d | 4th from do.

Do. 20th, Lieut. W. Keys 1st | 3d from Koncan.

Do. 21st, Brevet Capt. Adams 3d Regt. from Broach.

Do. do. Lieut. F. Elderton 2d | 4th Regt. from Serroor.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 13th, Lieut. Briggs M. Establishment, to Kandeish.

Do. 18th, Surgeon R. Eckford, E. Regt. to Poonah.

Do. 20th, Lieut. G. Marhall, 2d | 8th to Curch.

Do. Assistant Surgeon Jas. Brydon, to Malwan.

Do. 21th, Assistant Surgeon A. Henderson C. S. to Ahmednugger.

HORÆ FALCONERIA.

FLAG,—Dr. Burney has adhered closely to Falconer in this article without noticing the recent introduction of an admiral of the Red.

In Falconers time, perhaps about the year 1765, the number of admirals, were 31, at present, 1819 there are 190.

The Fable* of our Red Flag having been hauled down & carried away by the Dutch, appears to be a mere Sailors story, for in no place do we find mention made of an admiral of the Red. Dr. Burney, "says the Flags borne "at the Mizen are particularly called *Gal-* "*lants*" but were this information has been gleaned from we are at a loss to conjecture. The Red Flag, was added to our Navy after the battle of Trafalgar.

FLAT-*bottomed Boats, (bateaux plats,* Fr.) are such as are built to swim in shallow water, and to carry a great number of troops, artillery, ammunition, &c. They are sometimes constructed with a twelve-pounder bow-chase, and an eighteen pounder stern-chase; their keel is from ninety to one hundred feet in length, and from twelve to twenty-four feet beam: they have one mast, a large square main-sail, and a jib-sail; are rowed by eighteen or twenty oars; and carry four hundred men each. The gun takes up one bow, and a bridge the other, over which the troops are to march. Those that carry horses have the fore-part of the boat made to open, when the men are to mount and ride over a bridge.

These however are not the kind of boat that

* We shall be thankful, however, for any information on this head.

Transports can hoist in; those may be about 30 feet Keel, and overhang at each end 3 or 4 feet may be 11 feet broad and 3 deep and should draw only 2 feet water with a crew of 14, and 60 Soldiers.

FLOATING-*Light*, a hollow vessel of tinned iron plate, invented by Mr. W. Sluply, for saving the lives of persons who have the misfortune to fall overboard in the night from any ship. It is made in the form of a boat, and is about 27 inches long, 13 broad in the middle, and 12 deep, the joints of which are carefully soldered, so as to keep out the water; from the gunwale of this boat a handle projects on each side, intended for the man who has fallen into the water to lay hold of, and thus support himself; the buoyancy of the boat being amply sufficient to keep a man from sinking. A frame-work and gimbals are affixed above the middle part of the deck of the boat, for the reception of a swinging lantern, which is to contain a lamp, and which, by means of the gimbals, will always adjust itself to a position nearly vertical. It is recommended that this *float* be placed every night under the care of the officers on watch; that its lamp be frequently trimmed and supplied with fresh oil, and its wick moistened with oil of turpentine, in order that it may take fire with the least touch of a lamp or candle.

When a man falls into the water the lamp is immediately lighted, and the float which carries it, is to be let down into the water by a small cord attached to an iron reel; the remainder of the cord is then made fast to the reel, and both thrown into the sea, so that the weight of the reel causes the cord to hang vertically, and thus be in no danger of entangling the legs of the unfortunate man. The light will direct him to the float; and, as soon as he has reached it (for it is supposed he can swim), he is to take hold of the handles, and may move it very fast which way he pleases, only by striking his legs in the same manner he does when he swims. The ship, on tacking about, is directed by the light to the float; and having come near it, the man is rescued from the watery element by the following process;—A lantern, with a rope ladder, is to be let down by a cord, from the ship, with a cross-bar, below the lantern but not at the bottom of the ladder, untill it touches the water, which the mariners in the ship may see by means of the light from the bottom of the lantern; and thus the man in the water may lay hold of the cross-bar, and fix his feet on one of the steps of the rope-ladder, when he may lay hold of the iron handle of the float with one hand, and hang it on a hook projecting from the ladder above the cross-bar; which being done; the man and the float may be both safely raised into the ship.

This contrivance may be useful, either by night or by day, in moderate calm weather; and, on that account, deserves to be introduced on board our commercial vessels and ships of war, and every transport ought to have one on each quarter, if not of this complex kind, of the usual form; but in the day time in moderate weather, a boat is the best life-boy, and it is recommended in crowded transports, that the boats on each quarter, be kept in readiness, and confidential men stationed at the falls, both by day and night.

Erratta, the price of Gold in one of the leading paragraphs of our last number, is mistated, it ought to have been 3*l.* 17 *and* 3*l.* 17 10½ *instead of* 3*l.* 7.

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 22d September, 1819.

The Expedition for the Persian Gulf is at length fairly entered on; the proposed force will be found in the General Orders of the day. Ships have been tendered for the service and are about to be surveyed.

The weather for these some days past, has been fine, but already do we complain of the absence of rain; for though the morniugs and evenings are delightfull, the middle of the day is excesive hot. The Coasting Trade has already commenced and boats arrive and depart daily.

Mocha. Aecounts from this place brought by the Honourable Company's Cruizer Aurora, confirm the former ones, of the whole coast being under the control of Ali Pacha. A Rumour was prevalent at this place that the Russians had taken Constantinople. We can scarce credit this report but we are told that a universal panic had seized the Turks in the Red Sea. Ali Pachas ships were all dismantled and laid up at Judda. The commercial accounts, from this place, are satisfactory on the whole, though Coffee continued high, yet Indian goods, yielded large profits.

We observe that Sir George Cooper, does not quit Madras, untill the 12th of September. He embarks on the Reliance Captain Mathew Pike; we cannot calculate on his being here, untill the end of October, the passage round Ceylon, in the end of September being very precarious.

Kutch.-- We are concerned to state, that there has been a dreadful Hurricane, in the Western part of this country. It lasted one day & two nights; every tree has been torn up by the roots, and every kind of cultivation laid waste, towns and villages have been deluged and all perfectly destroyed. But few people have lost their lives, cattle however, of all descriptions, excepting Buffaloes, have in many places been nearly extirpated; the water generally in the open country, was running four feet deep, and carts in the fields were carried away many miles, by the force of the wind. The hurricane had not been felt at Bhooj on the 29th of last Month, but they had experienced eight days of high wind, rain and such constant clouds, that the Sun was a stranger to that Capital. The rains, though, not heavy, had yet been constant, since the 12th of July; not a seed of Cotton had been sown up to the former date, whilst the grain crops had rotted.

Accounts from Scind, state *Runjeet Singh* to have conquered *Kashmeer*.

Commercial. A letter from Liverpool of the 21st May, says our Cotton Market is one of extreme depression, particularly for the East India growths, the stock of which, has increased materially with every prospect of it still accumulating; since the begining of March, the sales of Surat Cottons amount to 7950, and of Bengal to 9020 Bags, whilst the import of the former has been 5069, and the latter 19,000 Bales. Many of the sales have been made on speculation and these of course do not reduce, the quantity in the Market.

East India Cotton we think, cannot go much lower but we expect no advance for some months to come.

We find from the Calcutta Papers, that the Dutch have been expelled from Palimbang, by the Malays after a loss of 117 men and 2 officers. On this event the *Editor* of the *Calcutta Journal* says :—

This event is of itself a sufficient index of the general state of feeling, towards the people who have resumed their ancient government in the Eastern Seas, among the natives of those countries over which their dominion has been re-established. It will shew too that the sentiments we have occasionally expressed on this subject, premature, and unfit for publication, as they were held to be, were at least founded in truth, and are fully borne out by subsequent events. We can have no hostility to a nation who have been situated towards us as the Dutch have been for the last ten years in Europe, previous to the restoration of their possessions in the East, but as we are the advocates of Justice, Freedom and good Government in our own country, so we desire that the nations who depart from those principles of human rule should meet their due punishment in the failure of their schemes to aggrandize themselves at the expense of moral equity and political right; and it is rather because we believe that Great Britain is with all her faults still the most moral and the most upright nation on the face of the globe, than from any other consideration, that we rejoice at the extent of her dominion, and hail every accession to her empire as affording a new dawn of hope for the extension of religious truth, the introduction of moral purity, the creation of thought and inquiry, and the establishment of freedom and happiness on the firm basis of justice and truth.

We cannot at all agree, with him in these sentiments, they are still premature and unfit; for the expulsion of those people from Palimbang, is as likely to have arisen from some private pique to the individual at the head of the government, as to any political motive.

We are indebted to a friend for a file of Mauritious Gazettes but with the exception of the arrivals and departures they contain no interesting matter.

The motion of Mr. Tierney, for a Committee to enquire into the state of the Nation, was confessedly designed by him, to lead to a change of Ministry, and must have been so considered, for we find that it exceeded by 17; the fullest house ever before assembled.

The Noes being	357
Ayes.	178
Total number of Members,	535

The motion was lost by a Majority of 179

On Thursday morning H. M. sloop of war Curlew, Captain Walpole, from Bushire the 2d September, and Muscat the 9th September anchored in this harbour. By this vessel we understand that letters have been received from Captain Sadlier of H. M. 47th Regiment, who was some months since deputed by the Supreme Government to the camp of Ibrahim Pacha commanding the Turkish troops, which had snbdued the Wahabee power in Arabia, and occupied the tract of country bordering on the Persian gulph. Captain Sadlier landed at the port of Khatif, which he found in the possession of the Arab Shiekhs, on the 11th July and after very considerable difficulties arrived, at Ul Ahsa, under the escort of a Bedouin Shiekh, whose protection seemed of a very suspicious nature. 'Captain Sadlier was to proceed forward on the 22d July to join the Pacha's camp, which was said to be at the distance of 10 or 12 days' march from Ul Ahsa. —The Pacha seems to be withdrawing the whole of his forces from the shores of the Persian Gulph, either finding himself not powerful enough to retain his conquests, or that their possession was not worth the expence. The whole of Deryah, lately a populous city, had been razed to the ground. The country through which Captain Sadlier passed is stated to be an entire desert, inhabited by the wildest race of Bedouins. Contests between the different tribes were frequently occuring even in view of his tents; attended with much slaughter.

The hot weather in the Persian gulph is represented to have been much more intense than has been known for many years.

The Imaam of Muscat was blockading the port of Ras el Khyma; against which a considerable body of his troops had advanced by land.

We have great pleasure in being able to state that the play of 'The Heir at Law' with the farce of 'Ways and Means' have been selected for representation at our Theatre. The characters are all cast, and we understand that Wednesday the 29th instant, is the evening fixed on for the performance.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Honourable Company's Cruizer Aurora, from Mocha, entered the harbour on Saturday last, having dispatched the Prince of Wales, to see the Convoy safe in to the Northern Ports, the day before.

The Conde de Rio Pardo, arrived safe at Mocha, and purposed sailing again, for this port about the 12th of this present month.

We perceive that the Ahmedy Captain Henning, who visited Siam this year, has reached Pinang, on her return to this Port.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 15th Ship Sullimany, Nacqudah Abdooraman, from Muscat.

Do. The Hon. Com. Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieut. D. Jones, from Calcutta, left on the 25th June and Isle of France the 28th August 1819.

Do. 16th His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, Wm. Walpole Esq. Capt. from the Persian Gulph.

Do. 18th, The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. C. J. Maillard, from Mocha, 8th, Sept.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ernaad.—Lady Anstruther, Lieut. Shaw, H. M. 17th Dragoons, W. Currie, Esq. Surgeon Madras Establishment.—Capt. Sylvester country service. Mr. Wm. Boye and Mr. Alford.

DEPARTURES.—16th, Arab Ship Mellicket Bhur, Nacquadah Moses Arrathoon, to Calcutta.

Do. 18th, Ketch Myra, J. Whiteside to Isle of France.

PASSENGER.

By Myra.—H. Le Vaillant.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for London.
Ship Sophia, Edwin, for do,
H. C. Ship York, Talbert, for London.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope, Aurora.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire Ernaad; Chartered Ships York, and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Sophia, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Bombay Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel Kureem.

BENGAL.

Robarts, Jessy, Pascoa, Ann.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Anu.

ARABS.

Faz Rehmanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy Grab, Sulimany, Durria Begee.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

AUGUST—15th, Ship Lord Minto, G. Chiene, from Penang the 21st July.

Do. 19th, Ship Eliza, J. G. Frith, from Penang the 27th July.

Do. do. American Ship Glide E. Ford, from New York 10th March, and Batavia 27th July.

Do. 20th, Ship Exmouth, John Aiker, from China 26th April, Batavia 13th July, and Penang 1st August.

Do. do. Ship, Maister, P. Perriman, from Columbo 30th August.

Do. do. Arab Ship Fyzel Allum, Nacoda, from Muscat 17th July, and Madras 26th do.

Do. 21st, Brig Dolphin, C. G. M. Cowchet, from the Mauritius, and Bourbon 21st July.

Off Calcutta.

Do. 20th, The Lord Minto.

PASSENGERS.

Per Dolphin.—Captain and Mrs. Penn, Mr. A. R. M. Lamotte, Mr. Adolphus Mahole.

Per H. C. Ship Rose, from England.—Mrs. Trevor Plowden, Misses S. Parker, S. Hogg, Benson, N. Sherwood, and S. Sherwood.

Mr. Charles Atkinson, Assistant Surgeon, and Thomas Richardson, writer.

From Madras.—Mrs M'Taggart, and family, Mrs. Shaw and family, Lieut. Col. Shaw, C. B. H. M. 87th Regiment, Lieut R. Holt, 84th ditto, Lieut. H. Sucklin, 84 ditto, Ensign R. Williams, 36th ditto Mr. R. Greig, Assistant Surgeon 22d Light Dragoons, and 135 men, 22 women and 26 children of H. M. 17th and 87th Regiment.

Departures from Calcutta.

AUGUST.—15th. Ship Aurora, Percy Earl, for Liverpool, via St. Helena.

Do. 17th, Brig Minerva, John Russell, for Penang.

Do. 18th, Salacia, T. Tankersley, for Malta.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the Week.

Schooner Courier.
The Lord Collingwood.
The Caledonia.
The Good Success.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,

ON THE 25TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Aurora, outward bound, and the inward bound Arab Fyzel Allum, and Brig Dolphin.

Coming to Town.—The Exmouth and Maister.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—H. M. Sloop Curlew, and the H. C. Ship Minerva. Rose, Atlas, and the Streatham

Saugor.

Cambridge, Isabella, and Eliza, gone to sea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 26, Ship Mary Anne, J. F. Anderson, from Coringa 11th August.

Do. Ship Admiral Drury, R. Johnson, from Malabatam 6th August.

28th, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Ettamookoor 29th August.

29th, Schooner Black Joke, W. Eglan, from Masulipatam 25th August.

31st, Ship Mary, Alexander Scott, from Calcutta, 26th July and Sand Heads 3d August.

Do. Ship Lloyd, M'Pherson, from London, 14th February, Cork 20th March, St. Helena, 3d and Teneriffe 30th June.

DEPARTURES.—August 27th, H. C. Ship Charlotte, J. Blanshard, and Grenville, W. Manning, for Bengal,

29th, Brig Adventure, J. R. Gillon, for Jaffanapatam, and Penang.

28th, Ship Seaforth, Davis, for Liverpool.

Sept. 1st, Ship Admiral Drury, P. Johnson, for Trincomalie.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—July 9th, Ship John Bannerman, H. Hunter, from Bombay 20th June.

Do. 11th, Lord Minto, Geo. Chiene, from Burong 28th do.

Do. 2d, Isabella Robertson, G. G. Michell, from Calcutta 22d do.

Do. 13th, Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, from Malacca 8th July.

Do. 13th, Ship Morning Star, James Wallace, from Calcutta 17th July.

Do. 15th, Ship Eliza, J. G. Frith, from Mauritius 15th do.

Do. 19th, H. C. Ship General Harris, G. Welstead, Esq. Capt. from Cowes, Isle of Wight 5th April.

Do. do. H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, R. Rawes, Esq. Capt. from do. do.

Do. do. Ship Samdany, G. C. Lindsay, from Calcutta 1st July.

Do. 20th, Brig Aurora, P. Butler, from ditto 5th June Pilot 22d ditto.

Do. do, Brig Tay, Tunkoo, Malim, from Burong 15th July.

Do. 23d, Brig Good, Inteution, A. T. Wuderhold, from Telusamawai 13th July.

Do. 24th, Ship Fame, W. Eastgate, from Calcutta, Pilot 29th June.

Do. 25th, Brig Ahmedy, A. Henning, from Sooloo 11th July.

Do. do. Ship Milford, R. Horwood, from Bombay 20th March, Pedier 20th July.

Do. do. H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, Charles Morlock, Esq. Capt. from London, 28th Jan. Bombay, 6th July.

Do. do. H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Hugh Scott, Esq. Capt. from do. do.

Do. Ship Exmouth, J. Aken, from Batavia, 11th July, Singapore, 19th do.

Do. 29th, Ship Ahmudy, F. Gregory, from Pedier 16th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per John Beannerman.—Mr. M'Carthy, & 32 Natives.

Per Isabella Robertson.—Mr. and Mrs. Schaffalitzky, K. Murchison, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Romney, H. M. 17th Regt. Doctor D. Shaw, Mr. Duntzfell, Mr. Pina, Mr. Lureiro, Mr. Morenno, and Master O'Farrell.

Per H. C. Ship General Harris.—H. Lane, Esq. G. Bonham, Esq.

Per Fame.—Captain McDowal, Bengal Art. C. T. Blaney, Esq. 269 Followers of the 2d Bn. 20th Regt. N. I.

Per Ahmedy.—Mr. John Christie.

Per Milford.—1 Native and 2 Prisoners.

Per Lowther Castle.—Mrs. Parlby, Miss Fordyce, Richard Torin, Esq. Capt, Clubley, 3d Madras N. C. M. J. Bo[illegible]

Per Exmouth.—Messrs Saudarth and Morgan.

DEPARTURES.—July 11th, Brig Covelong, J. Gaudart, for Padang,

Do. do. Ship Mary Anne, J. Webster, for Calcutta.

Do. 12th, Ship John Bannerman, H. Hunter, for China.

Do. 15th, Brig Hope, P. Thissell, for Collong.

Do. 17th, Ship Isabella Robertson, G. G. Mitchell for Manilla.

Do do. Ship Madershaw, Noq. Calfan Beu Sayd, for Padang.

Do. Brig Fiazrebanny, Sayd Hussman, for ditto.

Do. do. Ship Lord Minto, G. Chiene, for Calcutta.

Do. 22d Ship Morning Star, J. Wallace, for Malacca, and Singapore.

Do. do. Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, for Eastward.

Do. 26th Ship Eliza, J. G. Frith, for Calcutta.

Do. do. Brig Minerva, J. A. F. Leyd for Macao.

Do. 29th, Ship Samdany, G. C. Lindsay, for Malaca, and Eastward.

PASSENGERS.

By Mary Anne.—Major and Mrs. Hampton and Family, Mrs. Smoult, and Mr. Cox.

By John Bannerman.—W. Blunt, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ISLE OF FRANCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 8th, Brig Wellington, J. Hut[illegible] Cape of Good Hope 15th July, Cargo Wine.

Do. do. Ship Indian, Hughes, left Marseilles 9th May, Cargo Wine.

Do. 9th Ship Lady Borringdon, for repairs, Living, left Bombay 10th July, bound for London,

Do 11th, American Ship Julius Ceser, for repairs, Marshall, from Bengal and Madras, 13th July, bound to Philadelphia.

Do. [illegible] C. Ship Benaad, Lieut. D. Jones from Calcutta 9th June.

Do. 12th, American Ship Wallace, Lee from Batavia, 27th July bound to Hamburgh, Cargo Sugar.

Do. 13th, French Ship Indian, Foucault, left Canton 27th April, bound to Nantz, Cargo Tea and Sugar.

Do. 14th, French Ship Mercury, D. Chevalienr, left Pondicherry 16th July, bound to Bourbon, Cargo Rice.

Do. 24th, Ship Ceres, Goldsburgh, left Siam 29th May, Cargo Sugar.

Do. 25th H. M. Ship Conway, Barnard, from Trincomalee 18th July.

[illegible]5th, Ship Ganges, Falconer, left Calcutta, 27th June, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, Cargo Rice and Sunderies.

Do. 28th, Ship Upton Castle, Wm. Howell, from London.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig Wellington—Louis Facharie

Per Ship Indian.—Mrs. J. C. Brocard, J. Calbonel, F. Rapon, B. Achard, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, and three Children.

Per Ship Julia Ceser.—Mrs. Foster,

Per French Ship Indian.—M. Deverine.

Per H. M. Ship Conway.—Capt. Street, M. C. and Mr. Brownrigg.

Per Ship Ganges.—Mrs. Falconer, Capt. Beck Dalaton, and Major Freescott.

DEPARTURES.—August 8th, French Brig Augusta, Morgin, for Batavia.

Do. 10th, Ship Lord Wellington, J. Anderson, for Batavia,

Do. do. American Ship Wallace, Lee, for Hamburgh

Do. 19th, Ship Acteon, Mackey, for Madras and Calcutta.

Do. 22d, Ship Lady Borringdon, Living, for London.

Do. 25th, American Ship Horatio, Bunker, for New York:

Do. 26th, Brig Fanny, Smith for Bourbon, and Goa.

PASSENGERS.

By Ship Acteon.—Mrs. Thacker, for Calcutta.

By Ship Lady Borringdon.—Additional Passenger by this Ship from the Isle of France, Mr. John Furlong

By Brig Fanny.—For Madras Major and Mrs. Sale

SHIPS AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE,

ON THE 28TH OF AUGUST 1819.

French Ship Indian, Foucault, expected to sail on the 31st of August, for Nantz. American Ship Julia Ceser, Marshall, under repairs. Brig Wellington, J. Hatton. Ship Indian, Hughes. French Ship Mercury, D. Chevalier. Ship Ceres, Goldsburg; under repairs. H. M. Ship Conway, Barnard, expected to sail for England on the 1st of September. H. M's. Ship Liverpool Collier, expected to sail on the 10th September for Bombay, Passengers Mrs. Norris, Miss Norris, and Capt Sutherland. Ship Ganges, Falconer, expected to sail for the Cape of Good Hope, the 31st of August. Ship Upton Castle, Howell, expect to sail for Bombay, on the 31st of August. Ship Fennescowls, (free trader) Humble, under repairs, expected to sail for Liverpool on the 6th of October.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Saturday last, the Lady of Dr. Barnes, Archdeacon of Bombay, of a Son.

At Kaira, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Euzebio Sequeira' of a Son.

On the 17 Instant, Mrs. Kempt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—* At Brouch on the 29th ultimo in the 22d year of his age, Lieutenant Henry Lowry Osborne, of the artillery. A young officer distinguished in his short professional career, by intelligence, indefatigable activity, and ardent zeal. His conduct in life was ever guided by the most honourable principles; and the manly independence of his mind, his warmth of heart, and social frankness of disposition, gained him the esteem and regard of his brother officers and a numerous circle of friends who sincerely lament his loss.

At Tannah, on the 13th instant, a few minutes after its birth, the infant Daughter of Mr. Francis Horne.

A short time since in Kattiwar James Roy Esq. late an Assist. Sorgeon on this Establishment; a Gentleman who was much esteemed, for his mild and upright ideas, and whose premature loss is deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, to whom his many amiable qualities had so justly endeared him.

At Anjar on the 16th Instant Charlotte Katherine, the Daughter of Capt. Charles Payne, 2 | 8 Regt. N. Infantry.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Capt. G. N. Savage, H. M. 17th Regiment, to Anna Sophia Sisson, Widow of the late Thomas Sisson, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, and third Daughter of Col. Holcott.

BIRTHS.—On Friday the 13th instant, the Lady of P. Turubull, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 14th instant, at her father's house Mrs. Crook, of a Daughter.

At Chinsurah, on the 15th instant, at the house of her Father, the Hon'ble D. A. Overbeck, the lady of Captain P. Dewal, of the 30th Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. J. Carvallo, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 5th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. T. Crichton, 1st Batt. 25th N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 18th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Johnson, relict of the late Mr. John Johnson, Printer and Proprietor of the Star Press; a Lady who, to an evenness of temper, united a suavity of disposition seldom found in the same person.

At his quarters in Fort William, on the 16th instant, Ensign Hugh Rose Murray, of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, aged 21 years.

On the 14th instant, Mr. John Nunn, aged 32 years.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. L. S. Regelly, wife of Mr. M. Regelly, aged 22d years,

On Tuesday, the 17t instant, Mr. Wood, senior, aged 55 years.

On the 6th instant, Master Conrad M'Carthy Laine aged 9 [illegible] and 5 months.

On the 7th instant, Mr. George Forter, aged 20 years.

On the 8th instant, Miss Emilly Medlicot, aged 11 months,

At Chandergore, on the 6th instant, Ensign Jero.

* This just tribute to the memory of a most amiable young officer, was received last week, but after our press had been set.

animo Piggio, pensioned Marhatta Officer.

At Bandel, on the 14th instant, Captain Nickels, aged 69 years, 5 months and 25 days.

On the 19th instant, Mr. John Reynolds.

At Nagpore, on Tuesday the 27th ultimo, Susan Elizabeth the Daughter of Lieut. Barlow, of H. H. the Rajah's Infantry Brigade, and of H. M. 69th Regiment of Foot, aged 1 years and 10 month.

'Haste sweetest babe, beloved of all!
'Our cheerful hours, without thee, languish:
'Ah! hush!—she hears no more, thy call!
'Ah! hush!—nor wake a parent's anguish!
'That lip of roses glows no more;
'That beaming glance in night is clouded.
'Those bland endearments all are o'er.
'In death's dark pall for ever shrouded.'

At Barnagore, on the 5th current, Koonjooberharry Doss, a Physician, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and eighteen years. Till within a few days of his death, he was able to read and write by candle light, and walk about the village, to visit his friends.

At Penang, on Thursday morning, the 22d instantf, at the age of 30 years, John Lyon Phipps, Esq. of the Civil Service, Accountant and Auditor, after short but most severe illness.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Cuddapore, on the morning of the 24th Ultimo, the Lady of P. Boyd, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At Wallajahbad, on the 28th ult. Quartermaster John Park, H. M. Royal Scots.

On the 25th ult. Isabella Starr, the infant daughter of Mr. John Bacon, aged 10 months.

At Chittledroog, on the 24th ult. Mr. Wm. Jackson, Deputy Commissary of Stores, leaving 9 orphans to deplore his loss.

Calcutta.

AUGUST 23.

We have been favored by a friend with the following Narrative, which too plainly demohstrates the cruelty of the Joasmee Pirates towards their Christian Prisoners. The authenticity of the document is vouched for; and it is believed that the capture of the Schooner mentioned in the following statement, gave rise to the rumour which long prevailed, respecting European Female Captives being in the possession of the Pirates:—

Narrative of CHADDAYAPPAH, *a Store Lascar, who was detached from the Arsenal of Fort St. George, with Military Stores for the Stations of Quilon and Cannanore: shewing how the Vessel on which he sailed was driven on the Coast of Arabia; with an account of his Capture by the Joasmee Pirates, and his subsequent escape from Slavery.*

I sailed from Madras on board the schooner *Mary*, X. D. Rozario master, on the 18th of February, last year. The crew consisted of the master, his son, who officiated as mate, one seacunny, and five lascars; Mr. Conductor Hugh Ross was in charge of the stores; another Store lascar named Periamootoo Gungaram, and myself, were under his command; an European Soldier named McCarthy, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment; and an elderly Portuguese man, the father-in-law of Mr. Ross, were passengers; making althogether 13 souls on board the vessel.

A few days after leaving Madras, we anchored at Nagore, where the Captain landed some cargo; we remained there one night, and proceeded on our voyage the following day. Our progress round Ceylon was extremely tedious; neither the Master, nor any of the crew appeared to be acquainted with their duty. There was no nautical instrument in the vessel, not even a Compass, and had there been a Sextant, there was no person on board that could make use of it.

At the end of about forty days, (that is to the best of my recollection, for I cannot pretend to speak accurately as to time and dates) we found ourselves off Point de Galle, on the Island of Ceylon. Here we unfortunetely encountered a dreadful storm, and were driven very considerably to the westward: we suffered very much for want of provisions, and more epecially for water. In course of about five weeks, we made an Island called Cardiva*, where we anchored, and procured a supply of cocoanuts and fresh water. The inhabitants told us that we were about ten days sail from Cannanore, but the master of the vessel said he could sail there in three days. We proceeded to sea again, and days and weeks elapsed without any appearance of land—that is, of continential land; for after leaving Cardiva, we passed several Islands. Our provisions were soon expended, and we were reduced to the greatest possible extremity for want of fresh water. I cannot tell how long we were in this dreadful situation: I eat a few grains of raw rice every day, and latterly our drink was salt water. Mr. Ross was much reduced by a dysentery: almost every person on board was sick, and I may say that the vessel was allowed to take her own course*. At last we observed land, which we endeavored to reach, but our attention was soon directed to ten sail of vessels that were approaching us, and some of them soon commenced firing at us. We judged that they were pirates, and we determined to run the ship on shore, and endeavoured to save our lives by getting into the country. The pirates, however, were on shore as soon as ourselves, and we were all made prisoners. Mr. Ross, McCarthy, Mr. Ross's father-in-law, the Master of the vessel, the Mate, and the Seacunny, were put to death by being shot immediately: the lives of the remander of us, that is, the five ship Lascars, my comrade Store Lascar, and myself, were spared. A young lad stabbed me in the belly, and would have put me to death but that some of the pirates interfered on my behalf. We were put on board the Pirate vessels, and brought to a place called Munguymatt, where we were landed. My comrade lascar was sold to a merchant for 250 dollars, and I was sold to the Minister or Secretary of the head man of the place for 150 dollars: the ship Lascars were sold to different individuals. Most of the stores were removed from the schooner *Mary*; after which she was scuttled and sunk. My duty was to attend on board my master's vessel, and to help, to work it, and to keep it clean. I received every day for my support a handful of dates, and a few shrimps. Soon after being made captive, I was forced by my master to submit to the operation of circumcision, and snbsequently I was constrained to marry, according to the rites of the Mahomedan religion, a slave girl selected for me by my master.

Nine days after my marriage, the vessel I was attached to, and several others, were directed to put to sea, in order to take prizes; but after being a long time out, we returned without meeting a single vessel. On gaining the port, the Pirates were dismayed, and astonished at observing an English Ship of War at anchor. On perceiving us, she immediately weighed, and stood towards us; she discharged a few shot at the Pirates, and one shot struck the vessel I belonged to. The Pirate vessels retired to the shallow water near the shore, and many of the crews ran to the land. Three Muscat men, who were prisoners on board the vessel I belonged to, and myself, availed ourselves of the general consternation: we cut away a boat, and pulled for the English ship, which I hailed calling "Captain Sahib, Captain Sahib." We were all received on board His Majesty's ship *Eden*, and I was questioned by a Gentleman who could speak the Hindostany language; by his means I made the Captain acquainted with the circumstances of my case, and he asked me if it was practicable to approach the Pirate vessels, which were now close to the land. I informed him that the attempt would probably cause the loss of the ship owing to the shoals and sand banks with which the Coast abounded; and that the Pirates only were acquainted with the safe channels. The Captain accordingly abandoned the idea of attacking them. The Muscat men were landed, at Muscat.

I proceeded to Bombay, and subsequently I arrived at Madras on the *Eden*‡; and I humbly acknowledge that was treated with the greatest humanity and kindness by all ranks on board His Majesty's Ship.

[*India Gazette*,—*August* 23.

AUGUST, 26.

We stated yesterday, that the Ship *Aberdeen* had put back with the loss of her anchors, and run on shore at the New Anchorage. We are now enabled to give the particulars respecting the, disaster, and to report duly the services of those, to whom her escape from being totally wrecked is to be attributed. She had got down as far as Saugor Point, and was laying there on the 22nd, the Pilot looking anxiously out for the weather moderating, that he might carry her out to sea. At 9 p. m. on that day, she parted from the larboard bower anchor, and, driving into Saugor Roads again, was there brought up with her only remaining anchor in 10 fathoms water. Under these circumstances, the Pilot considered it prudent to take her to the Company's Moorings at the New Anchorage, and accordingly at 4 a. m. on the 24th began to weigh. At 6, the anchor was up, sail was made on the ship, and she was run to the New Anchorage. At 3, rounded to abreast of the vessel in charge of the moorings, and let go the anchor, but unfortunately the cable parted in the act of bringing up, and, as the wind was blowing fresh from the Southward, and a spring flood tide running, there remained no alternative but running her on shore, which was forthwith done, about five miles above the ships, and nearly opposite to Kedgeree. In this situation the ensign was hoisted, union downwards, and signal guns of distress were fired. At 11 a. m. boats from the H. C. ships *Minerva*, *Atlas*, and *Streatham*, came alongside, and, half an hour after, the launch of H. M. Sloop *Dauntless* arrived with Mr. Lurcher, (the Master,) two Master's Mates, and twenty seamen, having a stream anchor and cable on board. This anchor was laid out to the S. W. in 8 fathoms, and a great strain bove upon it but without effect. Measures were then taken to keep the ship upright, until the return of the following tide, and she was accordingly shored up with a spare top mast and jib boom, on the starboard side, while strong guys were carried from the three mast heads, and properly secured to the trees on shore. Thus, at low water, the ship was perfectly upright, but left quite dry. At 6 p. m. another small anchor, procured from the mooring vessel, was laid aut also to the S. W. and at 11 p. m. they hove taut on both. At midnight, the Ship floated, and was dropped down by the assistance of the ebb-tide, against strong South South West winds, until she reached the Mooring Vessel, and took in the moorings. It does not appear that she has sustained any injury from the accident as she makes no more water now than before it happened, while the place where she grounded was covered with soft and deep mud, and she was kept so upright, when the water left her, as not to be in danger of being strained. Her escape, however, from entire destruction, is attributed by Mr. Lister, the Pilot, to the very prompt and energetic assistance afforded by the various ships at the New Anchorage, and we should be wanting in our duties were we not to mention, in the most marked terms, the judicious and praise worthy conduct of Mr. Lurcher, and of Mr. Aplin (Chief Officer of the *Minerva*,) on the occasion. The measures which the former gentleman adopted, to apply the assistance that was brought in the best possible manner, and to ensure a sufficiency of assistance to accomplish the desirable end proposed, have been detailed to us, and we are able to pronounce them most creditable to his character as a seaman, and as an Officer in His Majesty's Service. Mr. Aplin, and the other officers present, shewed a corresponding zeal and activity in seconding his exertions. They no doubt content themselves with the satisfaction afforded by the consciousness of having done their duty towards brother seamen in distress, but we are inclined to suppose, also, that the Insurance Offices who have been guarded perhaps from heavy loss by their exertions, will testify at the same time, in a handsome manner, the sense that the public must entertain of such meritorious conduct.

* One of the Maldivas, situated in 5° North Latitude, and 74° East Longitude nearly.

* On being questioned, he says, that the rising sun was every morning on their right. It is wonderful that it did not occur to the Master or to Mr. Ross to sail towards the rising sun.

† By a reference to H. M. ship *Eden*, it has been ascertained that this depot of piracy is situated near to Cape Musseldam, at the entrance of the Gulph of Persia, on the Arabian shore.

In a Memorandum received from Lieut. Moffat, of the *Eden*, the Narrator is stated to have been picked up off Keda, a little Eastward of Cape Musseldam. In many maps and charts, the latter place is spelled Massendom.

‡ A reference has been made to H. M. ship *Eden*, and it appears that the circumstance of the escape of the Narrator is correctly stated above. He is a young man of very good character, and there is no reason to suppose that he has deviated from the truth in any part of his story.

PENANG.

By the *Isabella*, Captain FOSTER, lately from Borneo, we are informed, that the English Ships are allowed to trade on that Coast, by paying 6 per cent, an all Goods sold, and 100 Dollars per Chest for Opium.

It is reported that the Dutch have been driven out of Palimbang, with a loss of 300 men, by the old Sultaun lately restored by them.

When this Vessel quitted Sincapore, Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES and suite were there, and, we are happy to add, in perfect health.

The Rajah of Pontiana is dead.

[*Penang Gazette*, *July* 17.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wm. Sartorious, to be Accountant and Auditor.

M. Wm. S. Craeroft, to be deputy Accountant and Auditor, and to be Agent for the Affairs of Acheen.

Mr. A. D. Maingy, to be Sub Treasurer.

Mr. J. Anderson, to be Deputy Warehouse Keeper, and Malay Translator.

[*Penang Gaz. July* 31.

Madras.

SEPT. 7.

The hand of death has of late been busy amongst us!—Within the last few months we have been called upon to lament the loss of some of the most esteemed members of our little society.—Indeed scarcely a month in the present year has passed over that has not been marked by the death of some one amongst us to whom we have been accustomed to look up with admiration and respect for the eminent virtues, and accomplishments, evinced by each in his situation in life! One shock has succeeded another in rapid succession, and the tear of grief and pity has been scarcely dried for one friend ere we have had to lament the loss of another. There gloomy reflections, from which we shall turn as quickly as our present melancholy subject will

allow us, are forcibly awakened in our mind by the death of that worthy and excellent man, the Reverend J. MOUSLEY, Archdeacon of this Presidency. This truly pouis Christian and amiable man died on Tuesday last after a severe and painful illness, but which happily was not one of long duration. It having in the usual course of our publication fallen to us last of all to notice the loss which has been sustained both of a public and private nature by the death of our late Archdeacon, we think we cannot do better than quote the Obituary of the Government Gazette, the terms of which are peculiarly apt and appropriate to the unostentatious and pious character, which they so justly and so correctly eulogise, more especially as we entirely coincide in every word and sentiment expressed.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1819.

On Tuesday Evening we were calle to the melancholy duty of attending the last obsequies of *The Reverend* J. Mous ley, D D. *Archdeacon of Madras*, who had expired that morning, after a shor illness, in the 48th year of his age. The Funeral Procession, in which were two o the Carriages of *The Right Honorable* The Governor, and those of the Judges *of the Supreme Court* arrived at the Entrance of St. George's Church Ground a about ¼ before 6, where it was met by *His Excellency* The Commander in Chief and his personal and general Staff, and a great number of the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Settlement. The Coffin was then taken from the Hearse and borne up the walk, *The Honorable* The Chief Justice following as Chief Mourner. The Service was performed by the Reverend the Senior and Junior Chaplains. We never witnessed a fuller attendance on such an occasion, nor more unequivocal testimony of the esteem in which the deceased was held by the community of which he was a Member.

Having thus detailed the particulars of the Funeral of this excellent Man, which was conducted with a simplicity suited to his own unostentatious character, we cannot conclude the article, without paying a short tribute of respect, to his Memory, endeared as it is to all who know him, by whatever is good and desirable in our nature.

As a Member of the Church of England *The Archdeacon*, was firmly attached to its tenets, but he tempered his opinions on this, as on all other subjects, with the meekness of Christian Charity.—His Profession of Religion, was in a word that which is best calculated "To turn many "to Righteousness."

As a Scholar he was "a ripe and a good one," and to the last moment of his life, employed his leisure in Literary acquirements, directing his attention particularly to those branches of learning, which would best serve the cause and illustrate the Religion of his Heavenly Master.

With regard to his character as a Member of Society, the universal sorrow, that shed a gloom over the Presidency, when his death was announced, proclaimed his private virtues, more powerfully than any language, the warmest Friend could use; as for Enemies, gentleness was in him a quality that so mixed itself up, in every act on of his life, he could have none. He died in the prime of life—happy himself, and conferring happiness on all around him, at a time when to all appearances he had before him a length of days; thus exhibiting another (alas! not wanted) instance of the "Sices Caduca Vitæ." The loss of such a Man in any Society would be deeply felt, but particularly in one so confined as this.—May we only hope that the recollection of the liberality and benevolence of his heart, may operate as an example, tho' he is no more, and then indeed he may be well said not to have lived in vain.

"Thou kindest gentlest Spirit, fare thee well."

Having performed the above melancholy duty, we turn to one of a more gratifying nature in announcing that the health of the Most Noble the GOVERNOR GENERAL, which as our readers are aware sustained a slight attack in the early part of last month, was completely re-established at the date of our last despatch. —His Lordship had finally fixed the 19th ultimo for the public disputations to take place at the College. We observe that the report upon the last examination at our College of Madras, has been published in the Bengal Papers. It would have given us great pleasure to have published the report here.

Madras Courier,—September 7.

PLAIN QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

May I solicit the favour of you to request an answer from your Correspondent, TYRO MEDICUS, to the following Queries:—

1st. To furnish an authenticated example of the prevailing disease having occurred in a person who had not previously made use of Rice.——N. B.—The case must not be a casual instance of bowel complaint, (however severe) arising from the fortuitous introduction of some acrid substance into the stomach, as sour beer, bad claret, poisonous mushrooms, &c.; but one distinctly marked with the well-known symptoms of the distemper, that has prevailed for about two years in India.

2nd. To afford a distinct explanation of the state of predisposition in the animal body, which, he thinks, renders it liable upon the use of Rice to be affected with *Cholera Morbus*, or the prevailing distemper.

3rd. What is to be understood by the term —a *cold* poison?

4th. In what manner does Rice comprehend a *watery cold* food, especially when it is generally eaten *dry* and *warm*?

5th. In what way can the liberal use of spirits, when their temperature does not exceed that of common water, be said to introduce *heat* into the stomach? and how it is shown or proved that *cold* was previously existing in that organ?

6th. How does he imagine the absence of a flannel jacket or waistcoat would operate in the production of this disease, to *myriads* of natives, who all their times had lived unaccustomed to this kind of clothing, and that too during the prevalence of the *hot, acrid*, winds in the upper provinces, when not a drop of moisture was observed upon the ground, and the surface of every body, Native as well as European, was noticed to be covered with prespiration?

By affording Replies to these Queries, your Correspondent will confer an obligation upon,

Sir, your obedient servant,

R. TYTLER, M. D.

Allahabad, Aug. 14, 1819.

Calcutta Journal,—August 26.

English Extracts.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

APRIL 26TH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The Correspondents of yours and other journals have lately put forth plans for the removal of the British Museum to Kensington-palace, Somerset-place, the Regent's New street, &c, and for the building on the site of Montagu-house and its gardens; it may assist the lucubrations of these ingenious gentlemen to be informed, that by the grant under which Montagu-house is held in chief under the Russell family, it is expressly stipulated, that no Buildings are to be erected on the ground, other than convenient offices for the use of the capital messuage.

April 26, 1819—Sun rise.

CAPUT MEMNONIS.

MANSION-HOUSE.—FLOGGING.—A depraved lad, of 17, was brought before the Lord Mayor, upon a complaint of his father and elder brother, who described him as a person whom it was absurd to think of correcting by any of the means in ordinary use; that he was not only in the habit of robbing his father's house but was accustomed to break those things he could not steal, when any opposition was made to him.

The LORD MAYOR ridiculed the notion that coercive measures would not avail. Whatever might be the opinion entertained by some gentlemen who were in the habit of compassionating the sufferings of scoundrels who had existed upon the plunder of the public, he should maintain his opinion that the infliction of corporal punishments went a great way towards the correction of incipient crime. In the course of his observations his Lordship condescended to address our correspondent upon the subject of an article which appeared in an impression of this paper a few days ago, stating, that the Lord Mayor recommended his *favourite system of flogging*. His Lordship said, in an angry tone, that if the Editor of *The Times* would sit in the Justice-room chair a day or two, he would learn that the necessity of acting coercively was unavoidable, & refrain from censuring that conduct which was dictated by a sense of obligation to the public.

Our Correspondent took the liberty of stating, that he had. in the articles supplied by him, observed the directions of the Editor without apprehension of the consequences of his accuracy, and that he could see no ground for removing or weakening the force of the words he had used.

The LORD MAYOR.—Sir, you ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Our Correspondent replied, that so far from feeling either shame or regret, he was really at a loss for words to substitute in the place of those objected to.

The LORD MAYOR did not wish to hear more upon the subject, but turned to the case, the progress of which had been interrupted by this conversation.

The brother of the prisoner began to sob; he begged in the most urgent manner, that his Lordship would do something with the reprobate.

The LORD MAYOR declared, that he felt much for the distress of the father and brother, who said the prisoner cared nothing about any punishment they could inflict.

His LORDSHIP said, the prisoner would probably be brought to reason by being tied neck and heels, fed on bread and water, and well flogged.—Remanded.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS, IN APRIL 1819.

Lieutenants.	
Rob. Campbell,	Abundance,
Geo. Woolcombe,	Active,
Charles Gordon,	Ditto,
Geo. Bague,	Ditto,
Lord H. F. Thynne,	Ditto,
C. R. Malden,	Aid,
Thos. Dilke,	Albion,
G. F. Pomeroy,	Ditto,
C. S. Cochrane,	Andromache,
Thos. Saumarez,	Blossom,
H. P. Lew,	Cadmus,
M. Phibbs,	Ditto,
Hen. Foster,	Cherokee,
Rob. Card,	Ditto,
Chas. Walcott, (*acting,*)	Confiance,
Wm. Burnett,	Egeria,
C. H. Smithburne,	Eurydice,
Chas. Gossett.	Favourite,
Howe Braithwaite,	Falmouth,
M. Liddon,	Griper,
H. P. Hoppner,	Ditto,
W. E. Parry,	Hecla,
F. W. Beechey,	Ditto,
Thos. Cook.	Helicon,
John Church,	Ditto,
F. Hastings,	Kangaroo,
D. H. Watson, (*acting,*)	Leander,
Edward Belcher,	Myrmidon,
Philip Justice,	Nautilus,
Robert Ralph,	Ditto,
Geo. C. Yeo,	Newcastle,
Jas. Wigston,	Pandora,
J. J. F. Newell,	Ditto,
J. K. Carnac,	Racehorse,
Wm. Sanders,	Rosario,
W. W. Eyton,	Ditto.
R. R. Achmuty, (*acting,*)	Salisbury,
Henry Sleath,	Scout,
Edward Chappell,	Severn,
James Lawrence,	Ditto,
W. H. Dore,	Ditto,
A. G. Wemyss,	Shearwater,
Ed. S. Clarkson,	Sir Francis Drake,
Lord Vis. Mandeville,	Sybille,
Hon. G. J. Cavendish,	Tamar,
God. Brereton,	Tees,
J. B. L. Hay, (*acting,*)	Ditto,
J. W. Young,	Wolf,
W. Kitchen,	Wye,
Robert, Ede,	Eagle, Rev. Cutter,
Henry Nazer,	Vigilant do.
Robert Rochford,	Lapwing do.
John Elwin,	Castle Coote do.
Arthur Darley,	Townsend, do.
D. J. Woodriffe,	Whitworth do.
Thomas Stewart,	
A. M'Donald,	Agents of Transport,
James Lowry,	
Marshal Hoyles,	
Royal Marines.	
Capt.	
1st Lieut.	
2d Lieut. Geo. Griffin,	Active,
F. Macnamara,	Wye,
Masters.	
Alex. Louthean,	Active,
Wm. Arkbone,	Cadmus,
Alex. Watson,	Cherokee,
J. Trivick,	Drake,
John Allen,	Heron,
K. Knapp,	Helicon,
James Paddon,	Myrmidon,
T. Spence,	Nautilus,
Thomas Marsh,	Pandora,
M. Holbrook,	Pheasant,
J. Botham,	Rosario,
John Franklyn,	Royal Sovereign Yacht.
R. Hawkey,	Sibille,
Alex. Thompson,	Tees,
J. W. Pill,	Wasp,
Samuel Tuck,	Wye,
Surgeons.	
S. J. Swayne,	Active.
James Osborne,	Cadmus,
Joseph M'Crea,	Cherokee,
John Greig,	Drake,
Alexander Lyall,	Dwarf,
Wm. Anderson, (2)	Grasshopper,
John Edwards,	Hecla,
James Osmond,	Helicon,
H. Ferguson, (*acting,*)	Leveret,
T. B. Wilson,	Liffey,
E. P. Wilkes,	Myrmidon,
John Bankin,	Nautilus,
G. H. Jones,	Nimrod,
N. Roche,	Pandora,
Samuel Alexander,	Rosario,

VARIATION

On the 26th of June, at the distance of only twenty miles from Waygatt Island, the Isabella got into a piece of clear water that carried them to the land-ice, on the north side of Jacob's Bight, where they made the following observations:—

North latitude. . .	71° 2½'
West longitude. . .	54° 17'
Variation on the ice.	75° 29'

The ship was now swung, and azimuths taken on board at every five points, when the following results were obtained:—

	Variation.
Ship's head, North. . .	77° 43' W.
Ship's head, North-east. .	70° 30' W.
Ship's head, East. . . .	64° 56' W.
Ship's head, South-east. .	67° 7' W.
Ship's head, South. . . .	76° 27' W.
Ship's head, South-west. .	84° 38' W.
Ship's head, West. . . .	93° 33' W.
Ship's head, North-west. .	90° 20' W.

Captain Ross is decidedly of opinion, though there is some difference of sentiment on the subject, that the following points are established by his observation:—1. That the deviation occasioned by the direction of the ship's head, is not on the magnetic meridian, but differs in every ship. In the Isabella, it is to the east of north; and in the Alexander, and the Harmony of Hull, to the westward of north.—2. That there is a point of change in the deviation, which may easily be found by azimuth, or bearings of a distant object; and that when this point of deviation is found, it may in like manner be found what proportion is to be added or subtracted from the true variation, but only by actual observation; for the deviation does not increase, either in an arithmetical or logarithmic proportion. On board the Isabella, and in latitude 74°, the point of change is N. 17° E. The extreme deviation is, when the ship's head is N. 80° W.; *viz.* 19° which is additive to the true variation: so that with the ship's head W. and N. there is 100° of variation; or by steering W. and N. the ship actually makes a S. by E. course. On the other hand, the variation decreases when the ship's head is to the east, but not in an equal ratio, the extreme being 17°, making the variation 64° on that tack.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Trial of Cantillon and Marinet.

The Trial respecting the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington terminated on Friday, by the Acquittal of the Accused, and the President gave orders that they should be immediately set at liberty, on which the Advocate General, addressing Marinet, said—

"Marinet, you are acquitted; we congratulate you upon it. For our own sakes, and the honor of our country, we wish to afford you further latitude of vindication. You have stated that a guarantee had been given you to return to France; that Lord Kinnaird deceived you. It was not so. But the French Government in this affair has acted with liberality and sincerity; and you are about to receive an unequivocal proof of it. Here are two passports which I leave at your disposal; one is for all Europe; the other that you may proceed to Dijon, in the event of your entertaining a desire to exonerate yourself from the sentence *par contumace*, which condemned you to capital punishment. Reflect seriously.—I am authorised by the Government to assure you that you are at liberty to choose."

Marinet—"I am sensible of so much liberality, and am penetrated at this noble proceedings in my behalf. I could have desired that my passport had been for Switzerland."

M. the Advocate General.—"It is for any quarter in Europe."

Marinet and Cantillon almost immediately quitted the Conciergerie, and proceeded across the hall of the Court of Justice amidst a thronged assemblage. Several of the witnesses who figured in the affair went and congratulated them. By the side of Cantillon were remarked his mistress, Julia Fremont, and even Eugenia Desfontaines, whose last evidence he appears to have pardoned, as well as her political opinions.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

New Orleans, April 7.—An insurrection had broken out in a district of the West, called Grande-Anse. President Boyer has issued a severe Proclamation against these Insurgents, in which he threatens them with annihilation if they do not immediately submit the to troops marching against them.

From Venezuela.—Accounts received at Havannah from Caracas state, that General Morillo reviewed, on the 12th of February, a great part of the army, which was assembled on the plains of San Fernando de Apure, with an intention to commence the operations of the campaign. The General was highly pleased with the appearance of his troops, and considered it the most formidable force that ever trod the soil of Venezuela. On the 4th of February the army moved, and on the 6th forced the passages of the river Oronoko and Caryaal, which Paez and his followers attempted to defend. On the 7th General Morillo's headquarters were at Noevo Paso del Rey, whence he intended to march the following day, in pursuit of the enemy, with a view to finish at once the campaign.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday, a General Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, to consider a proposition, for granting a sum of money, equal to 180,000 Sicca Rupees, to Mr. James Wilkinson, in consequence of losses sustained by him, from the enactment of a monopoly of salt-petre, by the Bengal Government, in the year 1812.

The Minutes of the last Court having been read.—

Mr. Forbes rose, and having shortly adverted

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 22d SEPTEMBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

'd to Mr. Wilkinson's claim, moved, "That a sum of money equal to 180,000 Sicca Rupees, to be taken from the Company's commercial revenue, be paid to Mr. James Wilkinson, on account of losses he had sustained.

Mr. Hume moved, as an Amendment, that the sum of 127,500 rupees be inserted, instead of 180,000.

Mr. Twining seconded the Amendment.

Several gentleman spoke for and against the claim.

The question was then put upon the Amendment, and carried by a majority of 59 to 50: and a ballot being demanded, it was appointed for this day fortnight (2d June.)

The vote of a sum of 1500l. to Sir Murray Maxwell, for his services on board the Alceste, in the late Embassy to China, produced a short, desultory conversation; but it was carried unanimously. The Court then adjourned.

[*St. James's Chronicle.—May* 20.

PORTSMOUTH.—May, 25.

A reduction in the Quarantine establishment at the Motherbank having some time taken place, the Alexander, 74, employed there as a Lazaretto, was on Friday removed into the harbour, to be sold or broke up. The Prometheus sloop of war has been fitted for the same service.

Friday, the Albion, 74, Capt. Coode, C. B. lately returned from the Mediterranean, was paid off at Portsmouth. The crew received three years' wages; in the whole about 15,000l. A body of them, more provident than the rest, instantly remitted about 3,000l. to their friends, and set off soon afterward on their return home. Two of the crew were killed, by accident, whilst employed in unrigging the ship, and seven were severely bruised. The Albion was immediately re-commissioned by Captain Raggett, as the third Guardship at Portsmouth. Mr. Warden is appointed surgeon.

The Larne, 24, and Thistle and Snapper gun-brigs, at Portsmouth, are ordered for Commission; it is supposed or the Coast of Africa. Lieut. Hagan is appointed to the Thistle, for the African station.

CLERICAL AND UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, May 21.—At the congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Master of Arts.—The Earl of Brecknock, of Trinity college, son of the Marquis Camden.

Masters of Arts.—W. Hall, of Trinity college; J. A. Carr, of St. John's college.

Bachelor of Arts.—J. G. Murdoch, of St. John's college.

The Rev. H. Wiles, M. A. Fellow of Trinity college, was on Friday last nominated, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the perpetual curacy of St. Michael's, in this town, vacated by the death of the Rev. John Shepard.

The Rev. J. K. Miller, M. A. Fellow of Trinity college, was on the same day presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the vicarage of Walkeringham, in Nottinghamshire, also vacated by the death of the Rev. J. Shepard.

Oxford, May 22.—The Rev. E. R. Payne, M. A. Vice-Provost of King's college, Cambridge, has been presented to the Living of Hepworth, Suffolk, vacated by the death of the Rev. J. Hayter.

The Rev. J. Wilkinson, B. A. of St. John's college, has been unanimously appointed second Master of the endowed Grammar School, St. Saviour's, South wark.

The Rev. C. H. Pulsford, A. M. Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, is instituted to the Rectory of Kingweston, Somersetshire, on the presentation of Wm. Dickinson, Esq. M. P.

The Rev. T. Grinfied, A. M. has been appointed to the Curacy of St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol.

ABSTRACT OF THE NEW INSOLVENT BILL.

The new Insolvent Debtors' Bill authorises his Majesty to appoint three Barristers, of six years' standing at the least, to be Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. It is to be a Court of Record. The Commissioners are to appoint a Chief Clerk, four Assistant Clerks, and a provisional Assignee: they shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers and writings, and of committing for contempt; as well as of fining their officers for negligence or delay.

The said Commissioners, Chief Clerk, and other officers to take no fee, money, gratuity or reward from any suitor; nor shall any part of the proceedings be liable to stamp or other duty whatsoever.

Any person in custody for debt for fourteen days, may apply for their discharge. The petition to contain a schedule of their debts, as well as of all the effects, real and personal, in possession, reversion or expectancy; and of all debts owing to them.

In case any person shall have been in custody on mesne process for nine moths, without claiming the benefit of this Act—or shall have been charged in execution upon a judgment—it shall be lawful for any one creditor to the amount of—pounds, or for any two to the amount of , to apply by petition to the said Court, and such prisoner shall be compelled to surrender his or her property for the benefit of all the creditors; and the same forms and conditions shall be observed as in the case of a voluntary application for relief. In case any person shall refuse to deliver such schedule of their effects, &c. the Court shall be empowered to imprison them in the common gaol or house of correction, there to be kept to hard labour, until he shall submit himself to the said Court.

All the estate of a prisoner, real, as well freehold and copyhold, as customary, and all personal effects and debts, except wearing apparel, bedding, &c. shall be vested in the Provisional Assignee—an allowance to be made by such Assignee for the support and maintenance of the prisoner.

Notice of the petitions being filed to be inserted in the London Gazette, and two other Newspapers, and shall appoint a day for the creditors to appear before one of the said Commissioners, within one calendar month, to prove their respective debts, and to chuse an Assignees; and there is a provision for verifying the debts of creditors at a distance, or abroad. The Assignee or Assignees, chosen by the majority in value of the creditors shall keep books of the assets received, to which all the creditors shall have free access.

The Commissioners to be authorised to compel witnesses to attend to prove or disprove debts, and examine them on oath, and allo wo disallow; claims not satisfactorily proved, and appeal to be from the decision of one Commissioner to the Court, which shall finally determine the same. And in case a creditor shall neglect to prove his debt, he shall for ever be debarred from recovering the same.

The one Commissioner who shall have to examine the schedule, and the truth of the statements therein, as well as the manner in which the debts were contracted, and if the debtor shall have put his creditors to unnecessary expence by vexatious or frivolous defence, &c. such Commissioner shall report the same to the Court.

The Provisional Assignees shall make over to the Assignees chosen by the creditors all the estate and effects of the prisoner. The Assignees appointed by the creditors to be authorised to sue for, and recover the debts, &c. And there is a clause to oblige the debtor to execute discharges, &c. They shall make sale of all the effects, upon due notice in the Gazette and two newspapers, &c.; and the Assignees, at the end of three months, shall make a just dividend of all funds that shall have come into their hands; Mortgages made prior to the filing of the schedule not to be subject to the Assignees.

Where debtors are tenants on estates for life, with power to grant leases, the same power to be transferred to the Assignees. Assignees to be allowed to compound with the debtors of the prisoner, with the consent of the creditors. In case Assignees shall not discharge the trust, the Court shall arrest and commit them to gaol, without bill or mainprize, until they account for the proceeds of the estate.

On the final examination of a prisoner, creditors whose debts have been allowed may put questions to him touching the matters in his Petition, and such other matters as the Court shall judge to be fit and proper to inquire into. If the prisoner shall answer satisfactorily, the Court shall order his discharge at the end of six months from the date of his commitment. If the opposition shall be deemed frivolous and vexatious, costs to be granted to him. But if it shall appear that the prisoner has contracted any of his debts fraudulently, without having any reasonable or probable expectation of paying the same, the Court shall extend the time of confinement from six months to a period not exceeding *three* years; and in case the prisoner shall have put any of his creditors to unnecessary expence by vexatious or frivolous defence to any action, then his confinement may be extended to a period not exceeding twelve months; or if he shall have fraudelently and wilfully omitted in his schedule effects to the amount of 20l. then he shall not be discharged under a period not exceeding nine months.

There are provisions for examinations at the Quarter Sessions of Counties and Ridings in furtherence of this Act; the Magistrates to remit the proceedings to the Court.

The Court, upon applications by three-fourths of the creditors in number and value, may order the immediate discharge of the prisoner from custody, provided that such prisoner shall not have contracted any of the debts fraudulently.

On the discharge of a prisoner, judgement shall be entered up in one of the supperior Courts—and in case his debts shall not exceed 500l. then the judgment shall be entered up for a less sum, if a petition to that effect shall be presented to the Court by three fourths in number and value of the creditors.

Prisoners who shall take a false oath to incur the penalties of perjury.

In case any person discharged shall come into the possession of any Stock in the Public Funds, which the judgment entered up could not touch, the assignees may apply to the Court, setting forth the case, and the Court may remand the debtor to custody, in the actual gaol, not rules or liberties, until he shall surrender such Funds.

None but Attornies or Solicitors in the superior Courts to be allowed to act in this Court.

The sum of three shillings, and no more, to be paid for the insertion of notices in newspapers. The names of all persons discharged to to be inserted in The London Gazette. This act to continue till in the year but it may be repealed or altered at any time.

FLANDERS MAIL.

Frankfort, May 15.—Some German Papers, speaking of the domiciliary visit lately made in the lodging of some Students of the University of Grissen, say, that it has been discovered that that town is the chief seat of a certain fraternity, which is called the Black Alliance (Schwarzebund.)—The Archduke Charles and the Archduchess his consort, will leave Biberach on the 21st, and will pass through this city without stopping.

Brussels, May 19.—The first Chamber of the States General has met to day, and we are assured that it has adopted the laws already passed by the Second Chamber, respecting the new duty on Coffee. In the Second Chamber the law respecting the patents, or rather licenses, to exercise any kind of profession, trade, &c. was passed on the 18th. after a short debate, by 64 votes to 6.

Attempt on the Duke of York.—Yesterday a man of the name of Debary was examined at Bow-street, who had been found in the Duke of York's house, near his bedchamber, after his Royal Highness had retired to rest. He was discovered by the Page as he also was going to bed, and had he entered only a minute later, he would have got uninterruptedly to the Duke's chamber. He had climbed over the garden wall from the Green Park by means of a large stone tied to a rope, which he threw over the wall. His plea was that he had written in vain to the Duke, informing him of his distress; and having been denied admittance by the porter at the front door he had recourse to the expedient described, in order to have an interview with his Royal Highness. The Duke had consented in the first instance to his liberation upon condition of his returning to his home, which, however, not having done, he was yesterday committed to Bridewell as a vagrant.

St. Jame's Chronicle,—May 25.

FRANCE.

—By an Ordinance of the King, dated the 27th January the following promotion are made in the French Navy.

One Rear Admiral promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral.

One Capitaine de Vaisseau (*Bergeret**) to be Rear Admiral.

Four Capitaines de Frègate to be Capitaines de Vaisseau.

Six Lieutenants de Vaisseau to be Capitaines de Frégate.

Eight Enseignes de Vaisseau to be Lieutenants de Vaisseau.

Nine Pupils of the Ist Class to be Enseignes de Vaisseau.

Statistics of Europe.—The present population of Europe amounts to 177,221,600 persons, scattered over 15,450 geographie square miles. This population, considered in an ethnographic point of view, comprehends 58,195,600 Teutonians, or Germans; 60,586,400 descendants of the Romans; 45,120,900 Sclavonians; 3,718,000 Caledonians; 3,499,500 Tartars and Bulgarians; 3,070,000 Maggarians; 2,022,000 Greeks; 1,179,500 Jews; 1,760,000 Finlanders; 1,610,000 Cimmerians; 622,000 Bacques; 313,600 Gipsies: 294,000 Arnauds: 131,600 Armenians: 88,000 Maltese, &c. There are 1,179,500 Jews; 3,607,500 Mahomet ans, and 172,432,500 Christians; of which there are 90,229,100 Catholics, and 41,898,500 Protestants. Europe is divided politically into 78 Sovereign States nominally independent. Their aggregate forces in peace 1,600,000, and on the war establishment 3,600,000. Their maritime force consists of 409 ships of the line, 38 ships of 50 guns, 348 frigates, and 1,668 vessels of an inferior class.

Fire.—On Wednesday morning about four o'clock, a cotton-factory at the corner of Bengal street, in Oldham-road, was discovered to be on fire, and in about two hours' time the building and its contents, so rapidly destructive were the flames, were entirely demolished. The amount of injury sustained is considerable; but, we are informed, the whole of the loss is covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.—*Manchester Paper.*

Curious Case of Marriage.—A case lately occurred at Melun, respecting the second marriage of a woman whose first husband was still living, which is not a little singular. This woman, whose first husband was, in the year 1816, sentenced to deportation for a political offence, appeared, not long since before the Mayor of Melun, to contract a second marriage, but the Mayor refused to marry her while her first husband lived; she cited him before the Tribunal of Melun, and alleged the 227th article of the Civil Code, which declared that civil death was a dissolution of marriage. The Tribunal rejected her demand, on the ground that sufficient evidence had not been produced to prove the execution of the sentence of deportation; but in an appeal to the Court Royal, the woman proved that her husband had been conveyed to Mount Saint Michael, for the purpose of undergoing punishment, and the Court, in consequence, annulled the first judgment, and commanded the Mayor to proceed to the celebration of the marriage.

THE FARCE OF THE REVIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

Sir,—On Saturday evening last, I witnessed, at Drury Lane Theatre, the performance of the after-piece of the *Review*, and though always most willing to incline

* This Officer is well known, and highly esteemed in India for his gallant, disinterested, and humane treatment of British Prisoners of War taken in the captures made by him in the Indian Seas, during the late War.

to the side of mercy where the public voice is both absolute and decisive, yet, in the present instance, it is impossible to avoid noticing the too apparent deficiency of the interior management, and the too sensible direliction of that zealous co-operation that should pervade every class of individuals engaged in theatrical vocations.

When the curtain drew up, there appeared on the stage a group of figures, whose habiliments, I suppose, by the business of the scene, were intended for military display; but, had an old clothes' shop been rummaged for equipments on the occasion, the appearance of these people could not have been more grotesque; and the vocal obligations required in the scene were entirely slurred over. The orchestra, indeed, rendered all due assistance; but not a note was audible, nor did a single strain of vocal melody vibrate on the ear of the audience.

Captain Beaugard appeared next, and his servant (*Williams*) habited in a different military garb from that of his master; and, to crown the mistakes of the night, little *Phœbe*, who becomes a volunteer in her lover's regiment, sported a uniform of a different complexion also The facings of *Captain Beaugard's* jacket were of a yellow colour, those of *Williams* were green, and *Phœbe Whitethorn's* dark blue.

Mr. Johnstone also brushed the Captain's spatterdashes in *Looney's* original travelling habiliments. Perhaps, indeed, it might be imagined that the Captain could *not afford* a livery for his *new* servant; but certainly the Irish cow-doctor's habit should have undergone some change *for the better* on his stepping into a good place; and though Mr. J. dressed the character too genteelly at first, yet his own conviction cannot but point out to him that the same costume was quite *mal-apropos* upon his being *subsequently* hired by the man of war.

These irregularities are not to be encountered at our provincial theatres; and when they are huddled, as it were, like so many eye-sores upon the public vision, the disgust naturally arising from such obnoxious exhibition will eventually contribute, in a most essential degree, to thin the benches of the house, which was formerly the great bulwark of metropolitan histrionic celebrity, whose career (I grieve to say) now appears to be drawing towards as sudden a decline as was the fall of the Apollo of Old Drury into the flames of the element that consumed it.

I trust the gentry first alluded to will not be offended at the notice taken of them on this occasion for, if they cannot elicit a spark of vocal ability, the fault is not theirs, but rests with nature, and the manager who has exposed them; but their appearance on the stage, at all events, should have been respectable: and I am obliged to add, that their linen was marvellously foul, although I believe there was some thing more than a *shirt and a half* amongst them.

By inserting the above Sir, you will oblige a constant reader, who subscribes himself.

Your obedient servant,

W. H.

London,

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 26.

MARRIAGE-ACT.

Dr. Phillimore moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the marrige-act amendment bill.

The question having been put,

Sir C. Robinson rose, and opposed the further progress of the measure, which he thought not at all called for by the present state of things. He contended, that the house was not yet in a state of information to enable it to proceed upon a matter of so much importance. It was true that some very hard terms had been employed in the attack made by the learned doctor on a former night, but none of them were warranted by the fact. The learned doctor had contented himself with broad assertions, and had formed his law according to his own notions, but it was by no means calculated to produce any beneficial effect. He then entered into an examination of the origin of the marriage laws, and into the necessity of affording a protection to the young and inexperienced persons who might be made the dupes of designing individuals. He did not deny that there were some defects in the existing law, which it might be fit, at a proper time and with proper lights, to remedy; but not in the general and sweeping manner proposed by the measure now under consideration. He was convinced that the bill suggested was liable to many of the principle objections that had been made to the law as it stood; and in order to establish this point, he read to the house several of the clauses, commenting as he proceeded upon the manner in which they were worded. He particularly directed his observations against those provisions that related to the period within which it should be permitted to those who had married during their minority to set aside the union; he resisted also those sections that referred to the residence of the parties in the parish where the bans were published, for a certain time before such publication. On the whole he saw no important benefit that could result from the measure, while it would be attended with many practical inconveniences. Under these circumstances, and with these objections, he thought that the law ought not to be altered. He should therefore move, as an amendment to his hon. friend's proposition, that the report be taken into consideration this day six months.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow conceived the present act, in spite of some objections which might be adduced against it, to be essentially right. There were some clauses in it which might be struck out with advantage, and others, perhaps, which it might be for the benifit of the public to have introduced.

The Solicitor-General, after paying some high compliments to the Advocate-General for the manner in which he had conducted his opposition to the bill now before the house, stated, that he was of opinion that the present act stood in need of no amendment. It appeared to him, that the house was bound to legislate, not on particular, but on general images: cases which appeared to press hard upon individuals might still be productive of great ultimate convenience to the public. The marriage act had not been made fore the protection of the ignorant only, but also for the protection of those who were sensible of the various artifices which were daily practised against the unwary female before it was enacted. He had not heard any argument advanced which convinced him of the propriety of altering the existing law; he should certainly vote against the alteration which had been that evening proposed to their notice.

Sir James Macintosh conceived that this was as important a subject as any that had recently come before them, inasmuch as it was one upon which the happiness of society in a great measure depended. He therefore thought himself justified in saying a few words to the house upon the objections which had been urged against the measure of his honourable and learned friend [Dr. Phillimore]. The first objection adduced against it was, that it would be a departure from the law itself. To this charge he must plead guilty, because he did not see how any amendment to a law could entirely agree with the law itself. He wished to draw the attention of the house to the manner in which the marriage act had been originally passed. It was not an act of deliberation, but an act of the utmost rashness, Mr. Pulteney, in attending some Scotch appeals, was struck by the harshness of the then existing law. He drew up a bill, which was referred five different times to the Judges. After it had been so referred, Lord Hardwicke remoulded it, and, driven by personal altercation into a zeal for the law which he proposed, employed his talents and his influence in procuring its enactment. That law was blameable, because it made the children of an imprudent marriage the first sufferers by it, and also because it inflicted a stigma upon the female who had contracted it, who, in his opinion, was the very person who ought to be defended against the caprice and inconstancy of a profligate husband. He then condemned the present marriage-act as absurd and tyrannical in the highest degree; and after some other observations, concluded by expressing his intention of voting for the bill which his hon. friend (Dr. Philimore) had that evening introduced to their notice.

Dr. Phillimore replied at some length, and quoted several cases to prove the hardship and inconveniences which had accrued to families under the existing marriage act. He presumed that his hon. and learned friend was fully aware that no cases were more common, nothing was of more frequent occurence, than for persons of the highest rank and connexions in his country to be married by bans. In almost every diocese, but particularly in that of London, there were many parishes, in which it was customary for parties to have the bans published, as if they were themselves parishioners; whereas it was almost morally impossible they should be known to any persons who heard them published. He should be very happy to avail himself of any suggestion, or to coincide in any arrangement which might go to remedy and amend the statute as it at present existed. The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers were.—

Ayes, 97—Noes, 33—Majority, 64.

The several clauses were then moved, and read a first second time.

The King's Advocate and Sir James Macintosh mutually explained; the latter observing, that the parties who had instituted the suits which had been alluded to had not a legal claim to the injunctions they prayed for.—The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

BANK REPORT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 24.

Mr. Peel moved the order of the day for a committee of the whole house, to consider the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of resuming cash-payments.

Mr. Peel then rose, pursuant to notice, to submit certain resolutions, founded upon the report of the committee. He began by observing, that it was impossible for any individual to be placed in a situation which would render it more necessary for him to make some appeal to the house for a candid and patient hearing. He was about to call their attention to a subject which, as it affected our domestic policy, was the most important that could be submitted to their consideration. But, important as it was, it involved principles so abstruse in their nature, and rested on details so complex and uninviting, as to be but ill calculated for fixing the minds of a popular assembly. It had likewise been exhausted by the great abilities already applied to it on other occasions and in other places; and, under these circumstances, to add either novelty or attractiveness to the question, would be on his part a hopeless undertaking. He should, however, treat it at least without any party feeling, and view it as totally unconnected with party objects. Were he to act otherwise, he should indeed be an unworthy organ of a committee which had discarded from their minds every such consideration, which had laid aside all partiality of sentiment, and made the public interest the sole object of their exertions and inquiries. *(hear.)* He was now prepared with resolutions, the effect of which, if adopted by the house, would be to sanction the nearly unanimous opinions of this committee. He said nearly unanimous, for he was aware that the right hon. gent. (Mr. Tierney) had dissented from them; but he stood alone in his dissent. He was likewise aware, that although they had the good fortune to concur with respect to the practical remedy which it was most expedient to apply, in order to restore the currency of the country to its ancient system, they had arrived at this conclusion from different premises. A considerable diversity of opinion had existed as to the principles by which our circulation ought to be permanently governed. This, however, only tended to relieve the anxiety which would perhaps have otherwise pressed upon him, because he would now be understood as delivering merely his own sentiments, and that for whatever errors he might fall into, he was alone responsible. *(hear, hear.)* And here he felt himself bound to state, that since he had entered the committee, his own opinions had undergone a change. He had gone into the inquiry, determined to dismiss all former impressions that he might have received, and to obliterate from his memory the vote which he had given some years since when the same question was discussed. He had resolved to apply to it his undivided and unprejudiced attention, and adopt every inference that authentic information or mature reflection should offer to his mind. The statement which he was about to make was, he could assure the house, made by him without scruple or remorse. He had voted against the resolutions formerly proposed by Mr. Horner, and might be still inclined to oppose the practical remedy which they suggested. But with regard to the principles set forth in the first fourteen of those resolutions, he conceived them to represent the true nature and laws of our monetary system. It was his duty as an honest man to declare his concurrence, with a very little qualification, in all those principles. He was ready to affirm them, and felt neither shame nor repentance in paying this tribute to the memory of one with whom he had differed in general politics, but whose character he respected, and whose loss he sincerely deplored. *(hear, hear.)* After this preface, he should proceed to state the grounds on which he submitted the resolutions which had been laid upon the table. He had hoped that, after the repeated declarations of parliament on this subject, the only question of that night would have been one of mode or time with reference to the object to be accomplished. But an opinion had been avowed, he would not say that went the whole length of such a proposition, but which, if acted upon by the house, must inevitably lead in fact to the indefinite suspension of cash-payments at the Bank of England. *(hear.)* He had not expected it to be so openly avowed as it had been; but judging from the tone of some publications which had considerable influence, he must say, that if weight was attached to such an opinion by the house, it must be prepared to legislate in that effect. It might be necessary, therefore, at the outset to make up their minds with regard to the question of a metallic standard, and he had with this expressed an affirmative proposition upon this point in the second resolution. Was it possible for the house to regard the system which had existed for the last 22 years, as one that could be continued? *(hear,)* Was it posible for them to suppose that we could go, on without a fixed and a metallic standard of value, as the basis of our circulating medium? Such a standard had been adopted by every nation in Europe, and was recommended on the authority of every writer of reputation. All the witnesses, too with one exception, who had been examined by the committee, gave testimony to the same effect. The exception to which he alluded was that of a very respectable man, in whose opinion the indefinite suspension of cash-payments was an expedient and desirable measure. This gentleman, (Mr. Smith,) on being asked whether he thought there should be no standard, replied that he would retain the pound; and when asked further, what the pound was, said, it was difficult to explain; but that there was no gentleman in England who did not know what it was *(a laugh,)* He added, that the pound was a standard which had existed in this country 800 years, and 300 years before the introduction of gold coin. From this authority he would appeal to that of Mr. Locke, who, after bewildering himself and his readers with metaphysical inquires on the same subject, felt himself obliged to descend from these speculations on the abstract theory of representative value, and admit that the only standard was a definite quantity of gold bullion. To render this standard complete, it was necessary that the gold should be of a given weight and fineness, and bear with it an impress, which should secure the holder with respect to those qualities. He knew of no other theory upon which the currency of this country could be safely maintained; but circumstances had led to the temporary introduction of a different system, which some now asserted was more advantageous. Let the house then carefully and dispassionately reflect on that system of circulation which was begun in 1797. They could not remove or lessen the difficulty by not looking it fairly in the face. *(hear.)* That system affected every transaction of commerce; it was understood abroad, as well as at home, and every foreign Jew knew how to detect its fallacy. The issues of the Bank of England were the foundation on which was raised the superstructure of the country banks, and those issues were made either in the purchase of gold, the discount of mercantile bills, or the purchase of government securities. A distinction had been drawn between the issues of the Bank, and the paper issued by foreign governments, and it might be of some importance to examine this distinction. By reference to the accounts it would be seen that in the year 1815 the advances of the Bank to government amounted to 35,000,000l., and they now amounted to 20,000,000l., the amount of their notes in circulation being about 25,000,000l., Now it was well known that these advances were not made on the security of any

ing already imposed, but in anticipation of future revenue. No provision was yet made for payment of the Exchequer-bills which the Bank held in acknowledgement of the debt created by these advances. How, then, could it be said that the issues of the Bank were regulated by the demands and necessities of the mercantile world? (*hear.*) How could they distinguish between such advances to government, and a paper circulation directly emanating from it? There was indeed this difference between them—that if the notes were issued immediately from the government, instead of intermediately through them, an interest of 3½ per cent. would be saved to the country. But again it was contended, that it was very different from a forced paper circulation, and the validity of this distinction might also deserve a little inquiry. Was it not received in all ordinary payments, and had he who objected to recive it any remedy but to wait till the resumption of each payments? But it was said the Bank was safe, their affairs were prosperous, the utmost confidence prevailed, their issues were made upon the best security, and the public faith was pledged to them. This was certectly true, and clearly distinguished the Bank of England from all other establishments of the like nature. But did it follow that, because the Bank was solvent, there could be no overissue of its paper? If solvency alone was a sufficient proof that there was no excess of circulation, the theory of law was just, and the land, as well as the funds might be safely converted into a circulating medium. (*hear.*) There was, in fact, no test of excess or deficiency but a comparison with the price of gold. This was not indicated by theory alone; the last few years had afforded abundant experience to support and confirm it. The circumstances which had taken place since the year 1816, were such as must fill every man who carefully considered them with a desire to put an end to the present system. In the year 1815, our commerce was in full activity, a great impulse had been given, speculation was at its height, and the exports were great beyond example. But in 1816 & 1817 came the natural result of these over-trained hopes and exertions. A langour proportionate to the degree of excitation succeeded. An immense accumulation of property had taken place, for which there was no demand. Prices fell, the country banks stopped their issues, and thousands were in a moment strick n to the ground by a blow which they could not foresee and against which it was impossible to provide. (*hear.*) The amount of Bank of England notes in circulation previous to 1814 was about 23,000,000l.; in 1816 it was about 25,000,000l.; in 1816, 26,000,000l.; and at the end of 1817 29,000,000. together with a large issue of gold. At this period trade revived, and importations were made from all parts of the world. Many were deceived by a nominal profit, which in truth resolved itself into an excess of currency, and the same sense of distress and embarrassment was renewed. He might refer for the truth of this melancholy statement to a part of the evidence to which his honourable friend (Mr. Marryat) could, he apprehended, entertain no objection. He was sorry to find (Mr. Marryat had fallen asleep) that his honourable friend's attention was not quite so lively as he had reason to expect, (*a laugh.*) The evidence to which he was referring was that of Mr. Gladstone, who stated, that the value of grain and provisions imported at Liverpool, from Ireland, in 1817, was 1,200,000l.; and in the last year, 2,900,000l. He added, that in the year 1816, 370,000 bales of cotton were imported at the same place; in 1817, 350,000; & in the last year, 437,000. The consequence of this excess above the demand was, a fall in the price of cotton of not less than 40 per cent. The same gentleman declared, that in 1818, there were in Liverpool, goods to the value of 3,000,000l. above what were deposited there in the preceding year. All this overtrading was productive of no advantage; but as respected the labouring classes it was attended with incalculable mischief. The unequal and fluctuating demands for labour deranged all the relations of humble life. At one period wages were too high; at another there was no employment. The rapidity whth which these changes sometimes followed each other defeated all private arrangements discouraged the steady accumulation of savings, and frequently overwhelmed the labourer with want and misery. He felt himself bound to speak out boldly and decisively upon this subject; for it was impossible to listen to the descriptions frequently given by the hon. members for Coventry and Carlisle, of what the situation of the labouring poor was in many parts of the country, and not suppose that, whatever might appear by the returns at the Custom-house, there was some unsoundness in our present system. (*hear.*) It was one of the features of an excessive circulation, and that distinguished it from the ordinances of nature, as well as the more provident institutions of man, that it involved no counteracting principle to the evil which it created. It went on as long as the excitation lasted, but was sure in its relapse to scatter distress and ruin. Private bankers, at first anxious to accommodate, no sooner perceived a system of declining credit, than in the eagerness to provide for their own security, they refused further aid, and increased the want of confidence. This was one of the defects inherent in the system he was describing, and the question now was, whether that system should be continued, because they were afraid to face the difficulties of abandoning it. But if its continuance should be once sanctioned by the house, let it not be imagined, that they ought to measure its future evils by its past. (*hear, hear.*) Hitherto there had always been some check—the admonitions of parliament had been respected; but if once a hope should be held out that the suspension might last for an indefinite period, that the amount of the circulating medium was to be left to the discretion of the Bank directors, uncontrolled by any consideration but that of their own profits, it would become impossible to estimate the extent of the mischief that might ensue. The committee had felt the necessity of guarding against so fearful a danger, and of inducing an impression on the public mind that the system would be brought to a termination. They felt that a mere declaration on this subject would be useless, and that mercantile transactions would continue in their present course, instead of being adapted to a return of the ancient standard. Four alternatives had presented themselves for their consideration, the first being to recommend the postponement of the resumption till after July next, accompanied by a declaration with respect to some future definite period. But if they had been content to adopt this proceeding, he would put it to the house whether they would have appeared to the country to be in earnest, (*hear, hear.*) The apprehension and dismay which had been produced by the report, only convinced him the more strongly, that it was incumbent upon them to screw up their minds to the carrying its principles into effect. (*hear.*) Unless this was deeply impressed on the public mind, mercantile transactions would still be regulated on the supposing that the suspension would be continued. Parliament had four different times recorded the expediency of putting an end to the suspension, and the same principle was distinctly recognized in the resolutions of his right hon. friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer,) who had been recently taunted as though he had always objected to it. The whole circle of expedients had been tried; and if their opinion always, had been, that cash-payments ought to be resumed, it was surely time to make the attempt. Another alternative was to fix a definite period, and to make some declaration of principle that might be an instruction to the Bank. But this would still leave it to the Bank to act upon this declaration of principle as it should think fit; and it they controverted the principle, as they had done, it was not likely that their observance of the declaration would be very strict. That they denied the principle was manifest, and if the house would turn its attention to the resolutions of a court of directors, with respect to the contents of a paper presented to them by the committee, they would see the impolicy of referring it to them to adhere to that principle. In this resolution it was stated, that the directors could not discover any solid foundation for the opinion that the foreign exchanges might be regulated by their issues. The third alternative was that of a positive limit to the amount of circulation. This, however, would be an unwise proceeding, for it was not possible to prescribe beforehand what that amount should be. In the event of a run upon the Bank, proceeding from a want of confidence, some increase might be necessary; and an extention of their issues in 1797 might perhaps, by restoring confidence, have rendered the original restriction unnecessary. But in the case of a rise in the price of gold, a reduction was equally necessary. It was also to be taken into consideration, that the country banks required a larger circulation at, some particular periods than at others; and therefore it was impossible to adopt a plan in which they restricted themselves, merely to the measure of fixing the amount of circulation. The fourth plan which had been suggested, was that contained in the resolutions which were now before the house. It proceeded on the principle that the Bank should regulate its issues according to the price of gold, and was in fact the same that had been acted upon before the restriction was imposed. The committee had found, that the price of gold, for 3 months before, and during the sitting of the committee, was considered above the Mint price, and was as high as 4l. 1s. per ounce. They considered, therefore, that it was important to the commercial interests of the country, to postpone the final resumption of cash payments for nearly four years, but at the same time to adopt such a plan as should convince the public that they were in earnest when they fixed on that period. It was unnecessary for him to explain the resolutions in detail, as every gentleman who took an interest in the subject had no doubt perused them carefully. [The right hon. gent. then stated in general terms the substance of the resolutions.] They required, it was true, that the Bank should pay gold for their notes at the Mint price two years hence; but at the same time under certain modifications, that would render a less quantity of gold necessary than if the restriction were completely removed at that period. Demands on the Bank for gold were made either from caprice, or for the purpose of accommodation, or to regulate the exchanges so as to make a profit by exportation; and they, therefore, made a regulation, the tendency of which would be to prevent any demand for gold except for exportation. As it was unnecessary for him to enter into a formal detail of the plan itself, he should proceed to meet the objections which had been urged against it. The proposal for the payment of the money borrowed by government had excited great alarm in the minds of some persons because it was apprehended that the amount of that payment must be extracted from the circulation of the country, and consequently that trade must be seriously injured. The committee, however, did not require the immediate payment of this money by government, nor did they propose that the whole sum to be repaid to the Bank should be paid at one time; they only recommended the gradual payment of a part of the advances made by the Bank; and as to the time of payment, their plan only required that it should take place before the Bank resumed its cash-payments two years hence. The committee did not think, that in order to enable the Bank to issue gold in February, 1820, on the plan proposed, a repayment of any thing like 10,000,000l. would be necessary; but they thought the Bank had a right to demand the repayment of a part of their advances to government, before they themselves could in justice be called upon to pay in cash. They did not think that 10,000,000l. would be necessary, but they believed that a considerable repayment would be indispensable. This measure was the more desirable, because, from a paper which had been laid on the table, he thought it absolutely necessary that the relation at present existing between the government and the Bank should be altered. (*hear hear.*) The paper to which he referred was a representation to the two houses of parliament, agreed to on the 20th instant by the Bank directors; and he should take the liberty of reading the following paragraph from this representation:—"Under these impressions, the directors of the Bank think right to observe to his Majesty's ministers, that being engaged to pay, on demand, their notes in statutable coin, at the Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz., they ought to be the last persons who should object to any measure calculated to effect that end; but it is their duty to consider the effect of any measure to be adopted, as operating on the general issue of their notes, by which all the private banks are regulated, and and of which the whole currency (exclusive of the notes of private bankers) is composed, they feel themselves obliged by the new situation in which they have been placed by the restriction act of 1797, to bear in mind not less their duties to the establishment over which they preside, than their duties to the community at large, whose interest in a pecuniary and commercial relation have in a great degree been confided to their discretion." In reading that paragraph, he meant to prefer no complaint, no accusation, against the directors; but he must say that this passage contained a melancholy truth. It was impossible for him not to respect the Bank of England, when he reflected on the important services which that establishment had rendered to the public. For the directors also he felt the greatest respect; but on reading that paper, he was inclined to relieve them from the duty of watching over the public interest (*hear.*) The great duty of attending to the interests of the community belonged to the government; and because they had transferred it in a great measure to the Bank, let them not defer a moment longer to resume it. It was on that account that he recommended the repayment of 10,000,000l. by the government. Let the house consider what would be the practical consequence of the gradual repayment of that sum, supposing it to commence at present, and to proceed at the rate of 400,000l. or 500,000l. per month. [The right honourable gentleman then read the first and second resolutions.] Now, why should it be supposed that such a repayment by government would lead to a contraction of the circulation? Why might not the managers of the Bank spend one-half of the sum repaid in buying bullion, and employ the other half in extending their trade? He could see no necessity for the Bank's contracting its issues in consequence of a repayment by government; nay, he was not sure but it might by that very means be enabled to extend its issues. He would attempt to prove to the house that a contraction of the issues of the Bank was not a necessary consequence of this plan; but that, on the contrary, the carrying of these resolutions into effect would be attended with an increase of its issues. The supporters of this measure were told, that their object was to make the Bank conform its issues to the price of gold. But the mere obligation of the Bank to pay their notes in ingots or bats of gold, let them be called by whatever name you please, made no difference. What did the Bank do from 1794 to 1797? They did during that period just what they now objected to do, and then gold was never at a higher price than 3l. 17s 6d. The Bank were then expressly under the same obligation to deliver bullion, as they would be under the present plans and yet the price of gold was not affected by that regulation: the holder of their notes had a right to demand in exchange for that amount of notes 5 pounds or 60 ounces of stamped gold; and the house knew that, notwithstanding the prohibitory laws, the gold went out of the country. It was said the price of gold fluctuated, but he apprehended that the argument founded on that assumed fact was a mere fallacy. When people talked of gold rising in price, were they prepared to show that it had risen in intrinsic value? Let them not talk of its price in paper, but in any other commodity of a real and fixed value. Did a given quantity of gold at present command any more coin, or any more silver, than it would have done 50 years ago? Of corn, indeed, it might command a greater quantity, because it was a commodity that fluctuated in value; but of things which had a fixed and permanant value, it would actually commad a smaller quantity than it would have done in England 50 years ago. We talked of the price of gold being raised by taxation, but this he could prove to be a fallacy, for if we looked at the prices of gold during different perids of our history, we should find that the price had been low when the amount of taxation had been high; and, *vice versa*, that the price had been high when the amount of taxation had been low. When we talked of the price of gold, we estimated its value by that of the pound; and whenever the pound returned to its original value, it would be found that gold had not risen in value. Again, it was said that the amount of the revenue had increased, and that the increase rendered a greater amount of the circulating medium necessary; but that position he also denied. It not only did not follow, that the amount of the circulating medium varied in direct proportion with the amount of taxation; but he would show that they had varied in an inverse ratio; and for this purpose he would compare the two periods of 1793 and 1809. The latter period was the year preceeding the appointment of the bullion committee, when our trade was unusually extensive; and he chose the former period because the circulating medium was then very great. Did it not follow, then, according to the theory which he was combating, that circulating medium ought to have been greater in 1809 than it was in 1793? And if it could be shown that was not the case, was not that theory contradicted by fact? The late Lord Liverpool said that in 1793 there were 20,000,000l. of gold in circulation; but he (Mr. Peel) should be contented to take the amount at 5,000,000l. 14s. Then there were 11,000,000l. of Bank-notes in circulation, and consequently the whole circulating medium that year amounted to 30,000,000l. In 1792, the interest of the national debt was 9,000,000l.; the number of ships employed in commerce was 10,000; and the amount of official exports was 19,000,000l. In 1808, the interest of the national debt was 31,000,000l. the number of ships amounted to 15,000; and the official exports had increased one half. According to this theory, then, there should in the latter year have been a corresponding increase of circulating medium. But gold did not remain in the market when it had risen to 4l. 1s., and the amount of the circulating medium in 1809 was only 19,000,000l.; yet it was contrived to perform with that circulation all the transactions that had been performed in 1793, and even transactions to a much greater amount. The theory, therefore, which supposed that the circulation must vary in amount with the revenue, was erroneous. He should have found great difficulty in accounting for this circumstance, if a noble friend of his in the other house (Lord Liverpool) had not moved for a document which threw more light on this important subject than any other paper that he had seen: it showed that the same amount of notes at one time would transact a three times greater amount of business than at another times. The right hon. gent. read several calculations from the paper to which he had alluded, the object of which was to show what number of days, notes of various denominations remained in circulation in the year 1818, compared with the time that notes of the same denomination remained in circulation in 1793. In 1793 the average number of days that the 1,000. note remained in circulation, was 22; in 1818, only 13. In 1793, the 10l. note remained 236 days in circulation; and in 1818, only 147 days. In 1793, the total amount of notes of every denomination issued by the Bank was 71,817,000.; and in 1818, 236,034,332l. The inference to be drawn from this comparative statement was, that a much less circulation was necessary, and would perform transactions to a greater amount, at one time than at another; and, therefore, the doctrine against which he was arguing was absurd. Amongst the various propositions which had been advanced on the subject, was one which at first appeared very plausible, and was made by those who admitted the advantage of reverting to a metallic standard of value. The argument they used was, that a variable standard exposed the country to great danger; but at the same time, as we had now been 22 years without a metallic circulation, it would be extremely difficult and hazardous to revert to the ancient system. These persons maintained that we ought to regulate the value of gold by the market price; and their plan amounted to neither more nor less than this—we ought to extricate ourselves from our present difficulties, by depreciating the precious metals. This, however, would only be practising a fraud on individuals; it would have no effect on the price of gold, or in regulating the exchanges with foreign countries. The foreigner would detect the alloy in our coin when thus depreciated, nor would the plan afford any security against the exportation of gold. He would earnestly caution the house against being misled by such an argument. A contrary system had been long established in this country, and a deviation from that salutary system would only given an advantage to be obtained at any time by fraud. Those who would take the trouble to look back to the history of our coin, would find that it had been reformed at three different eras—periods to which every lover of his country would look back with pleasure. The periods to which he referred were the reigns of Edward I., of Elizabeth, and of William III. These were periods of as great difficulty as any that we had encountered, and yet these difficulties had been overcome. Edward found his coin debased, and although engaged in the conquest of Wales, and in the war with Scotland, he turned his attention to the reformation of the coin of his realm—a circumstance dwelt on with pleasure by historians, as presenting a noble instance of public spirit and wisdom. The next period was in the reign of Elizabeth, the coin having been debased by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. nearly 400 per cent. In the second year of her reign she directed her attention to the reformation of the coin. Those who were hostile to such a measure represented to her that the courts of Rome, of France, and of Spain, were all leagued against her, and asked her if that was the proper time to execute such a plan; but she was advised by Lord Burleigh that these were the very reasons why she should do it, and that by attending to the welfare of her own subjects, she would increase their attachment and command the respect even of her enemies. (*hear.*) In Lord Liverpool's book this conduct of Elizabeth was highly applauded, and the reader was referred to the epitaph inscribed on her monument, in which the following sentence recorded not the least glorious action of her reign—*Monetam in justum valorem restituit* (*hear.*) Having ourselves so many claims to praise similar to those which the reign of Elizabeth presented, let us not deprive ourselves of the applause which was so justly conferred upon her—that "she had the manliness to reform the coin of her kingdom." At a time when William III. was engaged in war, did he not undertake the reformation of the silver currency at a time, too, when parties ran so high, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not propose such a measure without anticipating the most formidable opposition. He found the silver currency clipped and debased in the same manner as it had been in the time of Elizabeth, and he heard the same arguments on the subject that had been used to her. If the house would look at the arguments on both sides, at those advanced by Lowndes on the one side, and those by Locke on the other, they would see how analogous they were to those that were advanced at present. Lowndes complained that the value of silver was enhanced, and wished for the return of the good old times when silver was at 5s. 2d. per ounce, while then it was at 6s. 2d.; and also contended, that the shilling was the real standard of value. Locke, on the other hand, maintained that the pound weight of silver was the standard of value, and that the coin was depreciated, and not the bullion raised. The present value of silver he affirmed to be as formerly, 5s. 2d., and therefore not at all altered, except in comparison with a deteriorated currency. Silver in coin was the

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same in value as silver in bullion. It was perfectly true, he said, that an ounce of silver, which the Mint regulations determined to be only 5s. 2d., in value, had risen to 6s. 3d.; but that was only because the silver coin had been clipped or reduced in value, by the difference between 5s. 2d. and 6s. 3d. Give me, said he, 5s. of standard weight and fineness, as originally coined, together with 2d., and I will with that sum purchase for you an ounce of silver, for which you now pay 6s. 3d. Mr. Locke had no abstract idea of a shilling or of a standard of value, as detached from something substantial and tangible. He had the same difficulties to encounter in this respect as Martinus Scriblerus is represented to have felt in the amusing work of that name, in following the metaphysical speculations of his tutor Crambe. Being asked if he could form an idea of an universal man, he replied, that he conceived him to be a sort of "knight of the shire or the burgess of a corporation, who represented a great number of individuals:" but that he could form no other notion of an abstract man. (*a laugh.*) To puzzle him still more, he was asked by his father "if he could not form the universal idea of a lord mayor?" To which he replied, "that never having seen but one lord mayor, the idea of that lord mayor always returned to his mind; that he had great difficulty to abstract a lord mayor from his fur gown and gold chain; (*a laugh.*) nay, that unfortunately the only time that he saw a lord mayor, he was on horseback, and that the horse on which he rode not a little disturbed his imagination. Upon this, says the history, Crambe (like another Mr. Lowndes, or those who could form an abstract idea of a pound sterling,) swore that he could frame a conception of a lord mayor, not only without his horse, gown, and gold chain, but even without stature, feature, colour, hands, head, feet, or any body, which he supposed was the abstract idea of a lord mayor." (*a laugh.*) Mr. Locke, unfortunately, was not so penetrating. He could frame no conception of an abstract standard of value, without reference to an existing substance; and was therefore obliged to put up with the vulgar idea, that a pound was a certain quantity of metal of a given weight and fineness. (*a laugh.*) At the time of the new coinage at the period to which he alluded, prejudices in theory, and misconceptions in reasoning, were not only to be encountered, but the greatest financial and political difficulties were to be overcome. At a time when the future revenue was to be mortgaged for current charges, 3,000,000*l.* were to be raised for the expenses of a new coinage. The important duty of carrying the measure into effect devolved on Mr. Montague, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. He would state the arguments of the adversaries of the measure, and the reasoning with which its friends supported it. The reason against calling in the deteriorated currency for the purpose of a recoinage, were, that at that time a war raged, which required the undivided exertions of the country; that the public resources should not at such a time be wasted on an unnecessary object, or a doubtful experiment; that the expenses incurred would be more than the nation at such a period could bear, and its discontents might be excited by fresh grievances to acts of rebellion. The enemies of this expedient moreover argued, that should the silver coin be called in, it would be impossible to carry on the war abroad, or to prosecute foreign trade; inasmuch as the merchant could not pay his bills of exchange, nor the soldier receive his subsistence. What, in reply to this reasoning, were the arguments of Mr. Montague and the friends of the measure? They argued, "that the mischief must be fatal, if a present remedy were not found out and applied; that by reason of the ill state of the coin, the change abroad was infinitely to the nation's prejudice; that the disease would every day take deeper root, infect the very vitals of the state, and if not remedied would soon become incurable; that the enemies of the nation must be mightily intimidated by so great an action, and would sooner be induced to agree to honourable terms of peace, in case they saw us able to surmount this difficulty, by the retrieving of the ill state of the coin, on which their hopes of the nations speedy ruin so much depended; and that it would partly create a mighty esteem abroad of the greatness and wisdom of the parliament of England, which was able to conquer such an obstinate and almost insuperable evil in such a juncture of affairs." (*hear.*) These arguments happily prevailed, and notwithstanding the expence, the project of the new coinage was carried into execution. Considering, then, that such an object had been accomplished at such a period, and in the midst of such difficulties, he would ask, was there any thing in the state or prospects of the country at present to deter us from the great work of improving our currency? (*hear hear.*) When we heard from some quarters, that our prosperity was to be attributed to an inconvertible paper currency, ought it not to strike us that the real cause was overlooked, and that what was produced by one cause was given to others? (*hear.*) Were we not a great nation before 1797? Were not our resources great and flourishing, our commerce extensive and prosperous, and our military and naval glory raised to the highest pinnacle of fame, before we were blessed with an inconvertible paper circulation? (*cries of hear.*) Let us recollect, that if we differed from other nations in having a paper currency, we likewise differed from them in another respect—the stability of our public faith (*hear*); and that we ought to cherish the latter as much as we practised the former. Let us recollect, that from a regard to that good faith, we had respected, even in war, the properties of foreigners invested in our funds; and that by the confidence it inspired, we had been carried through our difficulties. Let us not, now, that we have attained the objects for which we contended, that we have weathered the storm which threatened to overwhelm us, and arrived in safety and triumph at the destined shore, discard the guide by which we were led and protected. (*cries of hear.*) Let us adhere to that good faith in time of peace, and towards the public creditor, which we practised in war, and towards the foreigners whose country was at war with us. (*hear.*) Let us recollect, that the fluctuations of price which an inconvertible paper currency occasioned, were injurious to the labourer who found no compensation in the rise of his wages at one time for the evils inflicted by a depression at another. (*hear.*) He had thus discharged his duty in bringing the resolutions recommended by the committee of which he was a member before the house, and he was afraid he had occupied its indulgent attention too long. (*hear.*) There were, however, still two topics on which he wished to say a few words, though it was not very necessary to his object to advert to them. A noble friend of his in the other house, (Lord Lauderdale,) whose acquaintance with the subject all were ready to acknowledge, entertained an opinion, that our Mint regulations would interfere with the return to a standard of gold, which it was the object of the committee to recommend. It would be the less necessary for him (Mr. Peel) to enter on a detailed examination of this question, as it had not come before the committee of this house. It appeared to him, after the most mature deliberation that he could give to the subject, that the Mint regulations had no connexion with the question. By these regulations there were not two standards of value. Silver was merely a money of convenience for small sums, not coined like gold at the pleasure of individuals who brought it to the Mint, and without loss, but coined by order of the government. Its depreciation therefore could not affect the price of gold, or drive it from circulation. When he recollected that from the year 1773 to 1797, a more deteriorated silver currency existed, and that this currency was then a legal tender for 25*l.* instead of 40*s.* as now, without at all affecting the price of gold, he thought he might quote experience in support of his argument against the theory of the noble peer. The other topic to which he alluded, was a project which, he understood, would be brought forward to facilitate a return to cash payments, or as a substitute for them. That project consisted in requiring the Bank to pay their notes in gold at the market price of that metal. (*hear hear*) Such a plan could not, he thought, be entertained for a moment; it would postpone indefinitely the return to our former circulation; it would take from parliament the right of regulating our currency, and place it at the discretion of a body of individuals to whom such a power ought not to belong; it would have the effect of making gold conform to the value of paper, and not paper to that of gold, and would not, in fact, afford any of that security that was contemplated by the establishment of a metallic standard. By it the Bank might at any time issue paper, so as to depreciate their notes, and raise the market price of gold and then pay their notes in diminished quantities of that metal. He had now brought his observations to a close. He had mentioned, that he had changed his opinion on the subject of the bullion report; and his avowal of that change, which he hoped would not expose him to the charge of inconsistency, would show his sincerity. Other difficulties he had met, in bringing forward the present resolutions. The house would see that he had to encounter the opposition of one to whose opinion, whenever he could conscientiously, he would always bow with the utmost respect. But having the solemn duty imposed upon him, of giving all his attention to a subject in which the interests of the country were so deeply involved, and having considered the evidence, not of theoretical men, but of men acquainted with business, he was led to believe in the principles which were laid down in the report before the house. He felt himself bound to declare that he had changed his opinions, and that he was a convert to the doctrines regarding our currency which he had once opposed. (The right hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheering.)

[*The Times,—May 25.*

HUMAN LIFE.

BY SAMUEL ROGERS, ESQ.

Mr. Rogers's new Poem was published on Saturday. We cannot give a more favourable notice of this chaste and beautiful work than by extracting the few first verses, which so accurately, yet briefly, describe the history of man, from the cradle to the grave.

The Lark has sung his carol in the sky;
The Bees have hummed their noon-tide lullaby.
Still in the vale the village-bells ring round,
Still in Lewellen-hall the jests resound:
For now the candle-cup is circling there,
Now, glad at heart, the gossips breath their prayer,
And, crowding, stop the cradle to admire
The Babe, the sleeping image of his sire.

A few short years—and then these sounds shall hail
The day again, and gladness fill the vale;
So soon the child a youth, the youth a man,
Eager to run the race his fathers ran.
Then the huge ox shall yield the broad sir-loin;
The ale, now brewed, in floods of amber shine;
And basking in the chimney's ample blaze,
Mid many a tale told of his boyish days,
The nurse shall cry, of all her ills beguiled,
"'Twas on these knees he sate so oft and smiled."

And soon again shall music swell the breeze;
Soon, issuing forth, shall glitter through the trees
Vestures of nuptial white; and hymns be sung,
And violets scattered round; and old and young,
In every cottage-porch with garlands green,
Stand still to gaze, and, gazing, bless the scene;
While, her dark eyes declining, by his side
Moves in her virgin-veil the gentle bride.

And once, alas, not in a distant hour,
Another voice shall come from yonder tower;
When in dim chambers long black weeds are seen,
And wee pings heard where only joy had been,
When by his children borne, and from his door
Slowly departing to return no more,
He rests in holy earth with them that went before.

And such is Human Life; so gliding on,
It glimmers like a meteor, and is gone!

* * * * *

EPITAPH ON A CARPENTER.

Fell'd by Death's *hatchet* underneath lies **Snore**,
Who many a sturdy oak has laid along.
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a *place* could get;
And liv'd by *railing*, though he had not *wit*.
Old was he had, although no *antiquarian*;
And *stiles* recorded, yet was no *grammarian*.

THE BOY OF EGREMOND.

In the twelfth century William Fitz-Duncan laid waste the vallies of Craven with fire and sword; and was afterwards established there by his uncle, David King of Scotland.

He was the last of the race; his son, commonly called the Boy of Egremond, dying before him in the manner here related; when a Priory was removed from Embsay to Bolton, that it might be as near as possible to the place where the accident happened. That place is still known by the name of the *Strid*; and the mother's answer, as given in the first stanza, is to this day often repeated in Wharfe dale.

[*See Whitaker's Hisry of Craven.*

"Say what remains when Hope is fled."
She answered, "Endless weeping!"
For in the herds-man's eye she read
Who in his shroud lay sleeping.

At Embsay rung the matin-bell,
The stag was roused on Barden-fell;
The mingled sounds were swelling, dying,
And down the Wharfe a hern was flying;
When near the cabin in the wood,
In tartan clad and forest-green,
With hound in leash and hawk in hood,
The Boy of Egremond was seen.

Blithe was his song, a song of yore,
But where the rock is rent in two,
And the river rushes through,
His voice was heard no more!
'Twas but a step! the gulph he passed,
But that step—it was his last!
As through the mist he winged his way,
A cloud that hovers night and day,
The hound hung back, and back he drew
The Master and his merlin too.
That narrow place of noise and strife
Received their little all of Life!

There now the matin-bell is rung;
The "Miserere!" duly sung;
And holy men in cowl and hood
Are wandering up and down the wood.
But what a vail they?—Ruthless Lord,
Thou didst not shudder when the sword
Here on the young its fury spent,
The helpless and the innocent.
Sit now and answer groan for groan,
The child before thee is thy own,
And she who wildly wanders there;
The mother in her long despair,
Shall oft remind thee, waking, sleeping,
Of those who by the Wharfe were weeping;
Of those who would not be consoled
When red with blood the river rolled.

TWENTY-FIRST.

Calcutta Lottery.

Thirteenth and last Day's Drawing,
TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 5527 a Prize of 100,000 Rs.
No. 816 a Prize of 10,000 Rs.
Nos. 347 1175 and 2203 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 437 983 1158 3195 and 3251 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 297 430 946 1974 2061 2498 2760 3154 3764 4693 4895 and 5952 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	C.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.			
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon about		3	0
In Bond,	Nominal,			
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sur. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto.	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, No. 1 to 4, no demand,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,				
Buds,		none		
Malabar,				
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	18	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadive, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	57	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	2	00
Plate,	" "	23	0	00
Bolts,	" "	23	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	22	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE, no demand,	per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "			

		Rs.	C.	R.
COTTON, Ahmed,	per Surat Candy of 24 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	220	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		230	0	00
Bownaghur,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	Nominal,	220	0	00
Kutch,		180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Mungrole & Pore,		179	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		795	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat Maund	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	19	0	00
GUM Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,				
Myrrh,		11	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	0	0	00
GUNNEES,	per 100	18	0	00
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "			
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" " per cwt.			
4 a 10,	" "			
Hoops,	" per cwt.			
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	9	2	00
Sheet	" "	11	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	53	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	3	00
PADDY,	per Moora	30	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	12
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	00
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	132	0	00
Bhatcola,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	190	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	38	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	10	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do	8	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	2	00
Bengal,		none		
SPIRITS, Brandy	" Per Gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" Per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers 1 seer	7	0	00
Ditto Chinchin Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	16	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	56	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	" per gallon	1	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" " "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	480	0	00
WHEAT, Jambooser,	per Candy of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Surat,		32	0	00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	17	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	210	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	480	0	00
Gubbus,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee.
Freight to England, dead weight, 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight, 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 110 per 100 Bicas.
on Madras.

No variation has taken place in the market, since our one last; high prices are still demand for Cotton and Grain of all kinds are a shade higher.

A Shipment of Sugar has taken place for England.

Iron and other metals, have been imported from Bengal and two Ships laden with these articles proceeded to that place, from this Port.